# SATURDAY REVIEW

OF

### POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 2,383, Vol. 91.

fly

Y

us nis ed

V

D

29 June, 1901.

6d.

### CONTENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK 821	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES (continued):	CORRESPONDENCE (continued):
LEADING ARTICLES: The Industrial Position in South Africa 824	Incomparables Compared 832 Opera and the County Council 833 The Glasgow Exhibition 834	Monsignor Vaughan's Conclusion. By Monsignor Vaughan 83 Reviews:
The Recruiting Impasse 825 Earl Russell and his Peers 826 The Reformed Public-house 826	Scotch Life Insurance; 835  CORRESPONDENCE:	The Problem of France 8; Our Playground in the Far East 8; The Car without the Motor 83
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES: Military Education.—II. The Breakdown of the Present System 827	Conscription. By Lord Newton and Major C. B. Mayne, R.E 835 Max O'Rell's Style. By Max O'Rell . 836	A Malicious Mystery 84 Novels
The Latest Social "Combine" 828 French Catholicism. By the Rev.	Saint Francis of Assisi. By M. Car- michael 836	New Books and Reprints 84
Herbert Thurston S.J 829 Prospects of the University Match . 831	The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. By	RAILWAY BOOKS 84 FRENCH LITERATURE 84

We beg leave to state that we decline to return or to enter into correspondence as to rejected communications; and to this rule we can make no exception. Manuscripts not acknowledged within four weeks are rejected.

NOTICE.—This number contains the second of a series of three articles on Military Education, which deal with the following points: (1) The True Objective; (2) The Breakdown of the Present System; (3) The Right Line.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Government theory of politics seems to be that everything depends on a bad start. Beginning last Parliament with a ludicrous legislative fiasco, they managed to stay in until the sixth session and snapped an election success at the end of it. Accordingly, they are beginning this Parliament by dropping their only important Bill—also an Education Bill—thus providing a spectacle of incapacity for which a parallel can be found only in this Government's own precedent of 1896. What an exhilarating exhibition of the "inborn political genius" of the Anglo-Saxon race! A Government with a large majority in the Commons, with no regular Opposition to meet, in a session carrying an extremely small legislative programme, confesses its impotence to carry a long-promised measure, so modest and so tentative in form as to be hardly more than the shell of a Bill. Because Mr. Balfour chooses to mismanage the business of the House, the whole country, not Mr. Balfour and members of Parliament, is made to pay for it. It is monstrous that some of the deepest interests of the nation should be jettisoned to suit the ease of a group of stale politicians.

And what do the Government offer us instead of this Bill? The affirmation of a principle! Coming from this Government the suggestion is humorous certainly; but the jest strikes us as ill-timed. To Mr. Balfour's "holdings out" for next session, which it must be admitted he had the good taste to distinguish from promises, no attention can be paid. In the first place the Government may not be in power; if there were an Opposition, they would certainly be out of power. In the second place, the will is needed; and none but the merest passing acquaintance would attribute to this Government any will to pass an Education Bill. Thirdly, they will want the time; but next session, the completion of military operations will bring on the question of the South African settlement; Army reform will take more serious attention than now, for Mr. Brodrick's six army corps will have broken

down for want of recruits; the claims of the navy will be more instant and certainly much louder; and water and housing will be less easily shirked than education. The Duke of Devonshire seems to infer an easy passage for the Bill from its remaining almost unchallenged when introduced by him in the Lords at the fag end of last Parliament. A less brilliant man than the Duke would have found a natural explanation of public indifference to the Bill in 1900 in the circumstances of its introduction, which made it obvious that it was intended not to pass the Bill during that session. This time that intention was not obvious, whatever it may be next session. This country is now in a pretty tangle politically, with a Government which cannot govern and an Opposition that cannot oppose.

It is a great pity that the nation, even as represented in the House of Commons, has had no opportunity of pronouncing unprejudiced judgment on the granting of preferential rates to the colonies. Mr. Lowther's excellent amendment on the sugar-tax was a little belated, but it was very much up to date as compared with the arguments used by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in support of his Free-trade pedantry. His arguments showed how serious a deficiency is want of imagination. He and his supporters lay stress on the amount of foreign trade as compared with colonial. The argument would not hold if we got a tenth instead of a third of our imports from the colonies. As the Empire is and, with the leave of fanatical Free-traders, will be, the relations of Britain and the colonies are ceasing to be mechanical and are becoming as it were organic. Analogies drawn from the early success of the Free-trade policy no longer hold. Britain has expanded in the interval and the abolition of import duties within the Empire should ipso facto have accompanied the expansion. From this point of view one may remain a bigoted Free-trader and yet demand with Mr. Lowther the abolition of the West Indian sugar duties.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has so far yielded to the agitation of the coalowners as to make two important modifications in the incidence of the tax. Contracts made before the Budget speech are to be franked till the end of the year and fine coal sold at less than six shillings a ton is to be free of tax. There may be justice in the recognition of both these exceptions. It may be well to avoid suddenly altering the relations of private contractors and possibly the tax did fall rather heavily on the Durham and Northumberland collieries. The common price of the fine coal has been six shillings and sixpence a ton and

20

be t

or

pha

mai

gre

ove

sug well

que

pau

tion

in N

dan

to t

Sta met ceed

of.

not

her

not

hun

whe

con

Rus

her

Sib

Gla

enti

kno inva exte

rese

Am wor buy

leat

prin

seni

mer

tion

abs

sca

all.

Cau larg silk

whi

and

exp

assi of

esp

Rus

whi

M

has M.

son

fou

T

the profits have been large. It will still allow of a more than adequate margin of profit, if the same quality of coal is sold at five shillings and elevenpence and the tax avoided. How great a deficiency on the previous estimates these two allowances will involve seems to be beyond the power of calculation; but its amount will be sufficiently large to show the coalowners how generously they have been treated. They are continuing to make excessive percentages.

The debate in the Lords on the army scheme produced some trenchant criticism, especially on the folly of excessive trust in Volunteers; but as is usual in army debates no proposal of constructive utility was suggested. The gist of the debate lay in the emphasis laid by the Duke of Bedford on the necessity of a higher rate of pay. Lord Wolseley put the position as to the Auxiliary forces well. They have done good work but in regular warfare cannot take the place of regular soldiers. They may serve as the haft but not as the steel tip of the spear. It is not safe to entrust the entire defence of these islands to auxiliaries, sending our available forces abroad. On the question of higher pay Lord Lansdowne effectually answered the Duke of Bedford. A small increase would be of no use from the recruiting point of view; and a large increase means a prohibitive increase of cost. But Lord Lansdowne did not say what would happen if recruits could not be got, either with the present or with higher pay. Of course he officially disclaimed any suggestion of compulsory service abroad.

Most of the news from South Africa has consisted in fuller accounts of past operations. The record of Lord Kitchener's Fighting Scouts in the North Transvaal has been summed up and is an astonishing record of clever captures. In the neighbourhood of Bethlehem Colonel Harley's brigade in co-operation with General Campbell's column has captured enormous stores of foodstuffs and stock on the usual scale. Some further details have also been received of General Blood's surprise and pursuit of "the Boer Government", as represented by General Botha and some hundred men, who were in hiding near Carolina. Little has been heard of Kruitzinger in Cape Colony, probably for the reason that he too has found it necessary to hide in the hills. A curious side-light is thrown on the nature of the war and the extent of the country by the discovery of some burghers peacefully engaged in ploughing and sowing upon their farms in the Magaliesberg. They thought the war had ended in their favour some time ago. These poor Arcadians are now prisoners.

M. de Bloch's lecture on the Transvaal war at the United Service Institution was an interesting and rather amusing illustration of the philosopher disposing of the world's affairs in his study. M. de Bloch's argument is that earthworks and modern guns have made war so prolonged and indecisive an affair that civilised nations will see that it is not worth while embarking in it. The South African war has certainly proved that a small nation of farmers, without discipline, money or science, can keep ten times their number of professional soldiers at bay for eighteen months. If a war between two such unequally matched combatants lasts two years and costs £200,000,000, how long, it is natural if fallacious to ask, would a war between two first-rate Powers last and how much would it cost? Surely rational men would refuse to go in for ten years of bloodshed and thousands of millions of expenditure! All this is quite true; but nations are not composed of calculating philosophers. It was said of Adam Smith that he argued in his book as if every man had a Scotchman inside him. M. de Bloch reasons as if a cool and leisurely scientist thought, spoke and acted for "the average sensual man".

The truth is that considerations of prudence never yet stopped a nation from going to war, and never will, until human nature changes. Nevertheless the Transvaal war will make the Governments of civilised Powers a great deal more cautious how they provoke situations from which there might be no issue but war. So far

M. de Bloch it right. And there are several other conclusions in the lecture which are both true and comforting, as for instance this. "That the German army managed its undertakings in no way better might be seen from the fact that when some 15,000 men had to be sent to China the arrangements were absurdly unpractical and absolutely defective." The conclusion of the whole matter is, according to M. de Bloch, that the discipline and long training of professional armies are costly and useless, even for such a branch of the service as the artillery, for "the amateur Boer artillerists did very well", and that decisive battles in the future are not to be hoped for. It is something to hear from an impartial, and, so far as science goes, competent witness that the prolongation of the war has not been due to mistakes in its conduct, and that any other European nation would probably have done worse.

The increased majority at Stratford-on-Avon is no doubt, like a certain beverage, "grateful and comforting" to the Government, and it indicates the loyalty and tenacity of the British people, when once they have set their hand to the plough. Mr. Chamberlain's telegram was a bold stroke, which offended some and amused others, but the Colonial Secretary understands the constituencies better than anyone else. Perhaps a diminished majority might have had a not unwholesome effect in stimulating the Government to something like resolute measures, though it may be on the other hand that they are doing their best. Under the mask of confidence, which it is the duty of Ministers to wear, there must be much anxiety as to how Lord Kitchener can best be helped. Naturally Lord Salisbury threw no light on this subject in his speech at the United Club, and his statement that the successful conclusion of the war was of immense importance to the Empire was, with all deference, a truism.

Lord Selborne expressed the decisions of the Government on the new docks at Gibraltar with an adroit perspicuity that visibly won the admiration of the House. The discussion of anything connected with Gibraltar is eagerly followed on the Continent. Rock is still officially described in Spain as "temporarily occupied by the British" and the increased activity there has already aroused some alarm. Lord Selborne was both wise and honest in using the occasion to express friendship for Spain and in refusing to condemn the docks on the west because they could be dominated from friendly territory. These docks are to be proceeded with in accordance with the wishes of the commission whose report was under discussion. Lord Selborne denied Mr. Gibson Bowles' insinuation that the interim report had been tinkered in obedience to official pressure, but since his speech he has explained how Mr. Bowles was misled by the printing of the documents. The docks will be invaluable in time of peace and in preparation for war; if they were discarded for docks on the east—which are recom-mended to be built in addition—the utility of the work would be postponed for another ten years. The eastern docks also, as Lord Goschen pointed out, are directly exposed towards the sea on which side attack is most likely. Lord Selborne's statement was so conclusive that no one took the trouble to show up the ludicrous nature of Lord Spencer's suggestion that docks might be built at Malta instead. Did Lord Spencer think that Malta is within the range of the Channel fleet?

The Chinese indemnity question seems virtually to be settled. In accordance with the British proposals the nature of the guarantee and the methods of raising the money have been finally agreed upon between the representatives of the Powers, and the sum of the several indemnities fixed. The amounts are to be paid in bonds redeemable by annuities and bearing interest at 4 per cent. The only qualification consists in making some special arrangement on behalf of Japan, whose credit is not sufficiently high to enable her to borrow money at 4 per cent. The exception made in this case is more than justified by the position of Japan and the exceptional value of her services. Considering her large appropriations the indemnity payable to Russia is excessive and in regard to other claims allowance must

XUM

onortmy be to

of

did

an

ue

no rtlty ve n's

nd ds a ne

nd

fiest on as

n-

he th he ily

ne

on

ne

of

re

be made for the money already extracted by way of loot or local compensations. This agreement settles one phase of the question. It is to be hoped that the remaining difficulties involved in commercial concessions, in the local raising of the money, and in the restless greed of some of the claimants will be as satisfactorily overcome. But Russia's proposal to double the suggested 5 per cent. tariff on imports into China as well as her demand for a settlement of the Manchurian question reminds us that the Chinese difficulty will always be with us.

Russia does not intend that the Nemesis of a Chinese pauper immigration into Siberia shall follow her occupation of Manchuria. She is purposing to use her power over the Chinese Government, arising from her position in Manchuria, to secure China's assistance in this serious danger, which is similar though on a much larger scale to that which had to be provided against by the United States and our Australian colonies. But Russia has methods of dealing with the Chinese, as her proceedings on the Amur showed, which she alone of the Great Powers can dare to use. When massacre of inconvenient hordes serves her purpose she does not shrink from using this means: it has often been her method in her march eastwards. It may be taken not as a concession to the irrelevant consideration of humanity but to a certain intellectual characteristic of Russians, which makes them averse to mere brutality when diplomatic arrangements can be made, that as a condition of her pretended evacuation of Manchuria Russia will impose on China the obligation to assist her in preventing the threatened immigration into Siberia. The negotiations on this head will doubtless be intended seriously enough by Russia and be an effective contrast to the pretences about evacuation.

The significance of the Russian Section of the Glasgow International Exhibition appears to have been entirely overlooked by the press. The public do not know, for they have not been told, that the Russian invasion has actually commenced. In respect of extent of territory and natural wealth Russia strongly resembles the United States of America, and just as the Americans are buying up everything they consider worth having in this country, so Russia is making us buy what she wants to sell, from flour, timber and leather, to silks and cottons and even wines and pianofortes. A visit to Glasgow will show how formidable this invasion has become, although some of the principal exports to Great Britain are not represented, such as the poultry and dairy exports, to mention no others.

The most remarkable feature of the Russian Section is its sober business character. There is an absence of tinsel and tawdriness, indeed the exhibits scarcely appeal to the eye of the superficial observer at all. Such objects for instance as tea grown in the Caucasus and produced commercially by one of the largest firms of Russian tea-planters and merchants, as silk made from cocoons kept under glass on grass—silk which competed against Lyons at the Paris Exhibition and carried away the prize—such things have to be explained to make one think. Thus it is not altogether pleasant for English people to see a complete series of exhibits of cotton goods, with really beautiful Oriental designs, which are driving our cotton trade, with the assistance no doubt of a little judicious protection, out of Persia and the East generally. The Russian wines, especially the clarets, are finding a ready sale, and the Russian Commissioner is about to open a general store which is to become a permanent depôt for Russian merchandise.

Mr. Gage is hardly happy in the Tariff war which he has inaugurated against Russia; he will not find M. de Witte to be made of the same kind of stuff as some of our own statesmen. If the quarrel be really fought out to the bitter end, it will bring very serious consequences to American trade. The United States are now on the high way to learn the elementary lesson that you cannot both eat your cake and have it. Meanwhile the week has seen a revival of the threats

on the Continent to form an anti-American League which, however, appears to have little solid foundation. It is naturally supported by the Pan-German League as a preliminary to a zollverein with Austria which would end in flooding Austria with German-made goods. Such a combination without England would be worth little and England would have nothing to do with it, though we have pointed out before it would be well for this country to consult Europe on the Nicaragua Canal. It is entertaining to find "The Nation" assuring us that Mr. Carnegie's speeches are all nonsense and that four-fifths of the American people would be delighted to act as bottle-holders to "embattled Europe", if the latter should decide to "smash" this island. "The Nation" being no yellow print but an organ of peace and culture in America is significant in this connexion.

The sympathy of England will be with Mr. Secretary Hay in the sudden death of his son, who fell from the window of a hotel in Connecticut and was killed instantly. Mr. Adalbert Hay was to be appointed secretary to Mr. McKinley in a few days and Mr. McKinley's personal desire for the appointment is the best thing we have heard of him. In the States a gentleman has not quite the same definition as in England, but Mr. Hay was a gentleman in the full English sense. He had peculiar ties with England. He was appointed as successor to Mr. Macrum in Pretoria; and as ambassador there in the early part of the war showed a tact and sympathy which were said to have been appreciated almost as much by the Boers as by the prisoners. By his death American politics have lost calibre and England has a friend the less. Here as in America everyone will earnestly desire Mr. Secretary Hay's speedy recovery. He is at the moment doing good work for the honour of international politics, and in that cause, if grief and health will allow, there is much yet for him to do. He too is a gentleman, and gentlemen ill can be spared.

The boundaries of the new Indian province have now been finally decided—so far as there is any finality in such matters. They follow generally the line of the Indus and the sub-Himalayan district of Hazara with control of the Black Mountain border and the native States commanding the approaches to the Pamirs. The Panjab will receive another commissionership carved out of the remains of the transferred districts and portions of existing divisions which have become unwieldy as a single charge. The financial and administrative details have still to be worked out while the constitution of the staff and the position of officers now borne on the strength of the Panjab Commission present many difficulties. The arrangement has shorn the old province of its chief glories and is naturally viewed with dislike by ardent Panjabis. One of the senior officials of the province has resigned the service as a protest against the inconsiderate treatment which he holds the Panjab Government and its officers to have received at the hands of the Viceroy. Such action can have no other effect than to give publicity to the existence of friction which more adroit management might have avoided.

The Count de Lur-Saluces after a three days' trial has been condemned like M. Habert to five years' banishment. His condemnation was inevitable: the only arguments urged in his defence were his honourable record of twenty-five years' service in the army, his inherited affection for monarchy, a letter of his great-great-grandfather and the impropriety of a legislative assembly acting as judges. Both the sentimental and the legal pleas failed of their effect; but in consideration of the great-great-grandfather extenuating circumstances were allowed and the ten years' banishment—the sentence by default passed twelve months ago—was reduced by half. In his enthusiasm the Count de Lur-Saluces had allowed himself to become the tool of that poetic rebel M. Déroulède and had confessed his desire to upset the Republic. He was self-convicted. The Waldeck-Rousseau ministry which has now been in office for the immense period of exactly two years has won another success. Now that it has survived

29 J

be re

their o

Orang

upon

estab!

peace

ultim

tions

reade

suital

Comr

ment

tained On th

posed

to ex

schen

origin

speri who

and upon

has r

some

coun

Britis

of div

comr

head Bloe

with

sary

tion

estat

valua

" co

Vaal

place sugg Colo

Duto

the c

way

pers

the r

prov it sh

of ar

para

land

laid

to 5

to a

settl

natu

men

in to

take

certa

obta

such

the perpetration of that injustice, the Associations Bill, there is for the first time no immediate menace against its continued stability.

There has been something of a Protestant demonstration in Dublin because Dr. Long, as head of a "medical mission" in Limerick, had been insulted, through the medium of a bag of flour, by one of the people he visited. He is not to be regarded as a martyr. Perhaps many Roman Catholic priests do not sufficiently attend to the medical needs of their flock; but there is a tacit understanding between the Churches that street preaching and medical missions in places like Cork and Limerick are to be deprecated as simply provocative of a breach of the peace. It must have been known to Dr. Long that neither priests nor people will put up with house to house visitations by people other than Roman Catholic; and the magistrate who, it is said, showed a lack of judicial sympathy with Dr. Long, took the view that intentional irritation of susceptibilities is not a corollary of the freedom of speech. The magistrate was himself a Protestant and his decision is much more truly representative of Protestant opinion in Ireland than the foolish demonstration which was organised in Dublin.

Britain has won a certain pre-eminence in economic literature and this at a time when the subject has advanced with a suddenness that is likely to remain unique. The late Mr. Foxwell has left behind him a library with which no other collection in the world may compare, and as it is now on the market the British Economic Association express a natural desire that it should remain intact as an English possession. It is in double danger of being dispersed and of falling to an American purchaser. The value of the library lies entirely in the completeness of the collection, not in the separate volumes, therefore dispersion would be an international loss to knowledge without compensation; but over and above this the sale of the whole to a foreigner would be a national slur. The books are to be sold for what they cost, a price greatly below their collective value; there is to be no bidding against foreign millionaires. It has become so much the more a national duty to raise the money and the Association ought to find no difficulty in making this truth felt.

No duty could be more imperative than to support the families of the men who are fighting in the field; so much a savage would understand, but only the most modern and civilised intellect could invent the subtle forms of snobbery that now contribute to this elementary end. The nation lets out its duty to individuals; a small number of individuals combine and against every motive of common-sense economy and morality "puff up" the charity of the nation by an appeal to qualities proper rather to the social adventurer than to the Christian giver. The Counties' Sale has been advertised as the great social gathering of the year. It is likely to be social in the sense of making converts to Socialism.

The Stock Exchange settlement just concluded has in some respects been the most disastrous of the year. It is not that there has been anything like a panic or even a "slump" in any department, but owing to an unusual combination of unfortunate incidents prices have fallen away in every market. The losses to bulls have been more serious than would appear from the fall in quotations, as the end of June is a favourite period for "calls", and a large number of options in American rails and Kaffir mines have been renounced. The confluence of unfavourable factors has been quite abnormal. The failure of the Leipziger Bank and the Seventh National Bank in New York, the threatened rate war between the Argentine railways, the apparently interminable struggle with the Boers, the Whitaker Wright liquidations, and the deadness of the Jungle market, make up a tale of woe it would be difficult to beat. It is useless to mention prices as they are uniformly lower. With regard to the immediate future, American rails have the best prospects, as their trade is still expanding, and there is every probability of a record harvest. Consols closed at 93\frac{1}{2}.

THE INDUSTRIAL POSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

N EARLY twelve months after the war was thought to be over mining managers and their staffs are leaving Cape Town for Johannesburg. The first an-nouncement of the monthly output of gold assures us that the beat of the stamps is to be heard once more on the Randt. The blockhouse system of defending the railways (although more of these miniature fortresses are needed) has proved successful; and the fact that insurers will take \( \frac{1}{2} \) per cent. on goods in transit from the ports to the interior shows that frequent interruptions are not expected. In the Orange River Colony the military authorities have become reconciled to the presence of the civilian. Municipal institutions have been established at Johannesburg and a commencement of civil government has been made at Pretoria. Johannesburg is fortunate in obtaining a town clerk in Mr. Lionel Curtis who has had an admirable training in London in the working of municipal methicary. Lohannesburg is likely in the pear cipal machinery. Johannesburg is likely in the near future to tax all the knowledge he has to the uttermost and not least his grip of housing problems acquired on committees of the Mansion House Council on the Dwellings of the Poor. In all this there is evidence that the industrial life of South Africa is already beginning to resume its normal course in spite of the sporadic activity of the Boer commandos. And here the words of Colonel Bromley Davenport at the United Club dinner should be remembered. "This is not a war which can be finished by any special effort on the part of our troops." And why? Because the Boers are convinced that they have only to fight long enough to weary us out: and because they are confirmed in this misguided belief by the utterances of the pro-Boers. The date of the Boer submission is therefore uncertain; but it is at least reasonable to prepare for such an event, and to be ready from that moment to lay the foundations of an enduring peace.

These foundations are the development of the agricultural resources of the new colonies by irrigation and rail-way extension and the settlement of English immigrants upon the land. The first of these two measures is doubly necessary. Such "reconciliation" of the Boer as his character makes possible can be effected by the sole method of making him feel the material advantages which British rule brings. A wide extension of irrigation and of the existing railway system is a condition precedent to the establishment upon the land of English immigrants in any considerable numbers. These two immigrants in any considerable numbers. These two measures are closely connected, and we should set about them both from the moment that the conditions of the military situation make a commencement possible. Private enterprise and economic laws will suffice to people the towns and the mining districts, but Government direction and assistance must be called in to bring fresh areas under cultivation, and to place an English population upon the soil. The Report of the South Africa Settlement Commission is the first earnest of such action. It is characteristic of the ways of commissions that this Report should declare the immediate object of the Commission practically impossible, and at the same time make useful recommendations in respect of proposals which were properly outside its purview. This was done by the War Office Committee and the Local Taxation Commission. The Settlement Commissioners were instructed to inquire into the question of the estab-lishment of soldiers in South Africa. They report They report that they cannot advise the formation of military settlements "except as a purely experimental measure". Soldiers who have neither experience in agriculture nor capital, if they wish to remain in South Africa and some 7,000 have expressed a desire to do somust be employed on the railways, or follow the occupations to which they have been accustomed. Soldiers who have capital or agricultural experience come under the heading of bona fide settlers and are to be treated as such; except that they are to be placed upon a better footing than other qualified settlers who have not gone through the war. As the recommendations of the Commissioners are almost exclusively confined to the case of soldiers who are to

XUM

ght

are

an-

ore

for-

the

in

ent

led

ons

m-

at

an

ni-

ear

the

dv

he

he

gh

0-

re

to

il-

13

0

be regarded as bona fide settlers, it is obvious that their conclusions are applicable to the general question of agricultural settlements in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. Thus regarded the Report itself and the 350 pages of documents and evidence upon which the conclusions of the Commissioners are based acquire a real importance: since it is only by the establishment of an English country population that the peaceful development of South Africa can be secured, and the victory of the British arms crowned by the ultimate fusion of the Dutch and English colonists.

Both the main conclusions and the practical suggestions of the Commissioners will be familiar to the readers of this Review. In reply to the inquiry whether suitable land can be obtained in the new colonies the Commissioners state that "a certain amount of land of good quality is already in possession of the Government", and that this can be supplemented by land obtained from the land companies and private persons. On the general question of the advisability of the proposed immigration they write what are, perhaps, the most weighty sentences in the Report. "We desire to express our firm conviction that a well-considered scheme of settlement in South Africa by men of British origin is of the most vital importance to the future prosperity of British South Africa. We find among those who wish to see British rule in South Africa maintained and its influence for good extended but one opinion upon this subject. There even seems reason to fear lest the vast expenditure of blood and treasure which has marked the war should be absolutely wasted, unless some strenuous effort be made to establish in the country at the close of the war a thoroughly British population large enough to make a recurrence of division and disorder impossible." As the machinery of division and disorder impossible." As the machinery for effecting the object in view the Commissioners recommend the creation of (1) A Land Board, with its headquarters in the Transvaal and a branch at Bloemfontein, (2) An Information Bureau at Capetown with a branch at Durban. These are absolutely necessary from the first. They further advise that an Irrigation Service and an Agricultural School should be established for the new colonies. In dealing with the established for the new colonies. In dealing with the subject of irrigation the Commissioners make two valuable suggestions. Water being, as they say, "not merely an element in agricultural operations", but a "condition precedent to their being undertaken at all", they suggest that the water supply of the Orange and Vaal rivers with their perennial tributaries should be placed under proper and intelligent control. The second suggestion is one which applies equally to the Cana placed under proper and intelligent control. The second suggestion is one which applies equally to the Cape Colony. Under the existing provisions of the Roman-Dutch law it is illegal for any person to "interfere with the course of either stream or flood water in such a way as to cause it to rise over the land of another person". The experience of the Cape Colony supports the recommendation of the Commissioners that these provisions should be amended by fresh legislation, since it shows that the Dutch farmers in their ignorance and aversion from change can and do prevent the execution of any scheme of irrigation however beneficial.

The kernel of the whole question is reached in the paragraphs which deal with the amount and class of land to be offered to settlers, and the terms upon which these farms should be obtained. No hard and fast rule is laid down as to the size of the holdings. They may vary according to a variety of circumstances from 100 to 5,000 acres in extent. No assistance is to be given to applicants "wholly without capital"; but qualified settlers who can command a little capital are to be assisted to a material extent by Government. The nature of the assistance recommended is this. The settlers are to purchase their farms on the deferred payment system. Instead of paying cash they will be allowed to pay the purchase money for the farm selected in twenty annual instalments with interest at 3 per cent. In return for this accommodation each settler must undertake to stock and cultivate his farm, and to accept a certain liability for military service. He is also to be assisted in the necessary expenditure of capital. After obtaining a certificate from the Land Board that he has expended any sum in excess of £50, the settler is entitled to apply for a "loan to an amount equal to such invested capital" up to a maximum of 10s. per

acre. This loan (or loans) on capital account is to be paid off in the same way as the purchase money, and is to be secured by a lien on the stock and equipment of the farm. Taking the average price of land as 10s. per acre—the figure given in the Report—a settler would pay what he might properly regard as a rent of  $6\frac{1}{4}d$ .—the  $\frac{1}{4}d$ -representing interest—an acre per annum. Only, at the end of twenty-one years he would become owner of his land. That is, briefly, the offer which the Commissioners think should be made by the Imperial Government to the right sort of settler. It is an offer which cannot be too widely known: for the fate of South Africa will depend upon the spirit in which it is received.

### THE RECRUITING IMPASSE.

THE debate in the House of Lords did not dissipate the impression that it is a foundation of sand upon which Mr. St. John Brodrick is endeavouring to reconstruct our army. Given several important or, rather, vital factors, which notoriously are non-existent, it is within the bounds of possibility that the scheme for six army corps might eventually be realised. The whole matter however is blocked by the impossibility of obtaining recruits in adequate numbers. That the Volunteers, as a whole find it impossible to comply with Mr. Brodrick's "invitations" may be dismissed as a matter of minor account, since it is obvious that we must concern ourselves with organising the first line of our army before we trouble about reserves.

The Duke of Bedford's speech was of a half-hearted Its burden was the failure to obtain men, coupled with tentative suggestions for increasing the pay or pension of our soldiers. None of the peers ventured to tackle the subject earnestly and of course no one even remotely suggested some modified form of conscription, unless indeed Lord Raglan's concluding words in which he darkly hinted at having recourse to "other proposals" in certain contingencies may be accepted as such. Lord Raglan's figures were some-what confusing and did not adequately convey to the general public the present serious condition of affairs as regards the supply of men. It may serve to elucidate the matter if we remind our readers that the regular army in South Africa is composed of four distinct classes of men. The first of these consists of soldiers serving their time with the colours, which in peace time is normally seven years but which can be extended to twelve years (their total period of enlistment) in time of war. There are according to Lord Raglan no less than 40,000 men amongst this first class who have served their normal time with the colours, but are at present forcibly retained in South Africa under the Army Act. The next class consists of men who the Army Act. The next class consists of men who have actually completed their twelve years' army service but are retained for twelve months longer under the same authority, since "a state of war" exists. Lord Raglan places these at over 8,000 and under 9,000 men. Then there is Section D of the Army Reserve, men who have served their full period of twelve years (with the colours or in the Reserve) and who have re-engaged to serve for four years further in who have re-engaged to serve for four years further in the Reserve. These men are also liable to twelve months' further detention, which would make seventeen years' total service. Under this category there are between four and five thousand men. Lastly there is between four and live thousand men. Lastly there is the small contingent of some thousand old soldiers of over twenty-one years' service who have "continued" in the army with the right of giving three months' notice to quit.

Of the whole regular army now serving in South

Of the whole regular army now serving in South Africa, no less than 66,000 are mobilised Reservists who can only be retained during the continuance of a state of war. It can easily be imagined that under existing conditions it is most desirable that the services of these thirteen to fourteen thousand veterans ranging from over twelve to over twenty-one years' service should be retained, at any rate for the present. It is also important that the 40,000 soldiers who are "due to go" to the Reserve, as well as the 51,000 Reservists who have been called upon to rejoin should be kept on in South Africa. The War Office have offered the

Rb s Ch p c c c t

magnificent bounty of £5 to these men to induce them to prolong their service for yet another year. We hear it stated and we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statement, that so far exactly thirteen of them have accepted these terms-which is distinctly disquieting to those who believe in that unlucky num-Seeing that last year old soldiers were given £22 to rejoin the Royal Reserve regiments at home for one year, this attempt to get men "on the cheap" for war

service abroad is really ridiculous. Only second in importance to South Africa is the question of the supply of drafts to our army in India. No less than 13,500 men have completed their period of No less than 13,500 men have completed their period of service in India and are due to return home but are now retained under the same special provisions of the Army Act. A similar munificent bounty of £5 has been offered to them to remain on for a year and eight (eight units, not eight thousand) have responded. With these unpleasant statistics we will leave the subject for the present, merely remarking that nothing we have yet said could more clearly indicate the hopeless breakdown of the voluntary system of enlistment or more forcibly remind the nation that events are steadily taking us on the road to conscription. Lord Newton's suggestion of an organisation for the express purpose of educating the country as to the necessity of taking this great plunge in army reform has our entire support. But we doubt the Army League being the right society for the purpose.

### EARL RUSSELL AND HIS PEERS.

THE finding of a true bill for bigamy at the Central Criminal Court against Lord Russell is one of those interesting legal events quite out of the ordinary course. Lord Russell as a peer charged with a felony must ultimately be tried by the members of the nobility to which he belongs, that is by his "peers" in the technical sense of Magna Carta. Up to the point where an indictment goes before the Grand Jury the proceedings against a peer follow the ordinary course, as so far they have done in the appearances of Lord Russell before a magistrate and the proceedings before the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court. On Thursday afternoon the Lord Chancellor announced in the House of Lords that he had been informed by the Recorder that Earl Russell had been committed to take his trial on a charge of bigamy, and moved that a Committee be forthwith appointed to consider the question of procedure. The House of Lords will no doubt follow the recommendations of this Committee, and on this report the exact form that Lord Russell's trial will take will depend. Even if Lord Russell were willing to do what is called waive his privilege of being tried by his peers, that would not be a course open to him. That may be taken as the law though the late Lord Coleridge, in the last case of the kind which happened in 1887 when Lord Graves, an Irish peer, was indicted in the Queen's Bench, permitted him to waive his privilege in order that a plea of not guilty might be taken, and a verdict found accordingly as a mere formality consequent on the charge being with-drawn. But a discussion raised in the House of Lords seemed to make it clear that such was not the view of the old cases taken by the Lord Chancellor and other legal authorities of the House. So that offences above the rank of misdemeanours when charged against a peer must be tried either at the Bar of the House of Lords itself or in the Court of the Lord High Steward In the Lord High Ste when charged against a peer must be tried either at the Bar of the House of Lords itself or in the Court of the Lord High Steward which, when Parliament is not sitting, is constituted by special commission, some person being appointed to act as Lord High Steward or President of the Court who is the Judge of all points of law and practice. In both cases all the Lords of Parliament are summored but in the former they are Judges best of levels. moned but in the former they are Judges both of law and fact; in the latter the Lords Triers, as they are called, of fact only. In these days, when peers as Judges of law do not think of asserting their privilege in ordinary cases before them, it is extremely unlikely that the trial in such a case as that of Lord Russell will take place before other than the Court of the Lord High Steward.

Lord Cardigan's case in 1841 was the last instance

of the trial of a peer. He was charged with the felony of having wounded Captain Tuckett in a duel on Wimbledon Common in 1840. A true bill was found against him at the Central Criminal Court, and he was tried before the House of Peers in the following session. The case was not tried on the real circumstances but The case was not tried on the real circumstances but only on the technical question whether the names Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, by which Captain Tuckett was described in the indictment, meant the same person as the names "Harvey Tuckett" on the card in Captain Tuckett's pockets when on Wimbledon Common; one of those preposterous legal technicalities which were rife sixty years ago but which would have no weight now. The peers were the which would have no weight now. The peers were the Judges of law as well as of fact, for though a High Steward was appointed to preside (Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice) it was not his Court that was sitting but the House of Peers, Parliament being in session. Thus he put both questions to the peers and he voted himself as a peer, and only expressed his opinion of the law as one of the peers without any special authority, which he would have had if he had been sitting in the High Steward's Court. The procedure in taking the votes was that the junior baron was asked first "How says your lordship, is James Thomas Earl of Cardigan guilty of the felony whereof he stands indicted or not guilty"? He replied "Not guilty, upon my honour". All the Lords answered in the same way, that is not upon oath but upon honour and the accused was unanimously acquitted.

There do not appear to have been any Bishops present, but all Lords of Parliament were competent and entitled to sit; though if the trial is in the Steward's Court there seems to be a discretion in the Steward as to what peers he shall summon, except in cases of treason and then all peers entitled to sit and vote as peers must be summoned. It is quite clear that the Bishops cannot claim the privilege of the trial of the Bishops cannot claim the privilege of the trial of nobility because, though they are Lords of Parliament,

they are not peers.

Lord Coleridge in his speech to the House in Lord Graves' case stated that in his opinion neither Irish nor Scotch peers not members of the peerage of the United Kingdom could claim the privilege; as before the Union they certainly could not have done if charged with offences here. He did not think the Act of Union was at all decisive on this point: but it is somewhat difficult to understand whether he thought that when an Irish peer was actually sitting by representation in the House he could claim the privilege. In this respect it is unfortunate that Lord Graves' case should be so indecisive as it is. With the exception of Lord Milltown, who objected to Lord Coloridge's views as to the Irish and objected to Lord Coleridge's views as to the Irish and objected to Lord Coleridge's views as to the Irish and Scotch peerages, none of the other speakers referred to them specifically, but it is equally true that they all spoke of the privileges of peerage without any reference to this distinction. It is hardly necessary to state that the privileges of peerage do not extend beyond the mode of trial to the matter of punishments; though so late as 1841 an Act was passed because there remained a little doubt on the matter; and this Act also provided a little doubt on the matter: and this Act also provided that the peer should be arraigned and plead guilty or not guilty as in the case of ordinary persons before the ordinary courts. But it is worth mentioning that the Lord Chancellor in his answer to Lord Coleridge put the argument against the right to waive the privilege on the ground that the so-called privilege is not a proper the ground that the so-called privilege is not a proper privilege at all and the word is a misnomer. The exemption from the jurisdiction of the general courts of law is founded on a statute which prohibited the Crown from proceeding against a peer except by judgment of his peers, and this was a matter which a peer could not alter because it was simply a question of law.

### THE REFORMED PUBLIC-HOUSE.

BEFORE long it will be possible to judge what amount of practicability there is in, and what is the possible scope of, the movement for establishing public-house trust companies which owes its inception to the Bishop of Chester. The Bishop's idea had its origin in the success of the People's 901

1 the

found was ssion.

s but ames ptain t the

cett "

when

erous

but o

High man, tting

sion.

oted

rity,

otes says uilty y"? All upon usly

thent the the tin and that I of ent, ord rish of as one ink

this and

he

un-

who and I to

all

nce

hat

SO

or the the

he

of

wn

ent

at

hn-

Refreshment House Association started some years ago by the Bishop and Major Craufurd. With the larger scheme of the reformed public-house companies Lord scheme of the reformed public-house companies Lord Grey's name has been so closely associated through his devotion to the idea that it has come to be known popularly as Lord Grey's scheme. The important public object sought to be gained, put shortly, is the encouragement of temperance by the sale of liquor by companies which take only a profit of 5 per cent. on their capital and hold the surplus in trust for the public benefit of the community in which their licensed houses are situate. The sale of intoxicants, instead of being pushed and every other aim being sacrificed to that. pushed and every other aim being sacrificed to that, is intended to be discouraged by various devices, such for instance as paying the salary of the manager by commission on the sale of non-intoxicants and of food consumed on the premises. The aim of the managers of the scheme is to form, as an idly or while an approximate the sale of the scheme is to form, as rapidly as public opinion can be rallied to its support in every county or borough, trust companies for acquiring licences at places where the growth of population causes the magistrate to grant new licences, to establish canteens and refreshment bars where required, at large public works and elsewhere, and to purchase, hire or canteens and refreshment bars where required, at large public works and elsewhere, and to purchase, hire or manage existing public-houses for the purposes of the policy above described. We may take the Kent Public-House Trust Company, whose prospectus has just been prepared, as a type of these companies. For the purpose of the policy above stated there is a council besides the ordinary directors of a company. This is composed of thirteen men of high social and official position with Earl Stanhope, the Lord-Lieutenant, at their head. In their hands, or rather in the hands of trustees for them, are placed all the deferred shares of one shilling each, and these will receive no dividend but will carry 50 per cent. or at least a sufficient proportion of the voting power to guarantee the fulfilment of the special objects and policy of the company. As a further safeguard against a large number of shares passing into the hands of holders desirous of defeating this policy the directors may refuse to register any transfers if they think fit. After the making of the maximum 5 per cent. profit for the shareholders and the provision of a reserve fund to secure a gradual redemption of capital, the surplus profits will be administered by the Council for public purposes. This may be illustrated by Lord Grey's offer on behalf of the London company, when it should be established, to the London County Council which had acquired certain licences on their compulsory purchases of property for the Holborn and Strand improvements. This was either that the surplus profits should be spent in providing counter-attractions to the public-house and the Holborn and Strand improvements. This was either that the surplus profits should be spent in providing counter-attractions to the public-house and objects of public utility not chargeable to the rates, or for the purchase of licences, or, if the Council should so insist, for the repayment of the sum expended by them for the purchase of the licences transferred to the company. If the foolish policy of the County Council had not been to inflict loss on the ratenavers, and to increase the been to inflict loss on the ratepayers, and to increase the monopoly value of other public-houses by extinguishing the licences, the London company would have been by the licences, the London company would have been by this time established. At present the companies that have issued prospectuses are in the East of Scotland, in Glasgow, Northumberland, Renfrewshire, Ulster and Kent. Committees have been formed in Durham, Essex, Hampshire, Leeds, Northamptonshire and Nottingham, and steps are being taken to call preliminary meetings in Bradford, Liverpool, Manchester and Surray. London we have already species of and and Surrey. London we have already spoken of, and it is probable that each of the twenty-eight boroughs will be the sphere of action of a separate company. The organisation of the Public-House Trust Associa-The organisation of the Public-House Trust Association whose headquarters are at 71 and 72 King William Street, E.C., and whose president is Lord Grey and vice-presidents the Bishop of Chester and Major Craufurd, is intended to promote the formation of these Trust Companies throughout the kingdom, to supply information, to act as the centre of the movement, and to co-ordinate the working of the companies that are affiliated to it.

These are the main outlines of this interesting project; and there are several other matters which may be mentioned in regard to it. In the first place it adopts a view which is not pleasing to fanatic teetotalers: and it

would of course, if it were successful, be opposed to the would of course, if it were successful, be opposed to the unlimited growth of the public-house system in new localities. Of the latter it may be said this is not undesirable. There is room for the companies, if for no other reason, in the fact that magistrates in many cases refuse licences to brewers because they object to giving them a public privilege and profit to which is not attached any public duty. This so far, however, from benefiting temperance increases the growth of drinking clubs. It may be assumed reasonably that magistrates would not have the objections just referred to in the case of such a body as one of these companies. Moreover there is the additional reason for regarding them with favour that in some future more or less remote, when the reform of the licensing laws is seriously taken in hand, there is the probability that the municipalities will have the control of public-houses; and the question of compensation becomes more formidable with time. The fact that the companies will not desire compensation when the sinking fund has reimbursed their capital must weigh very considerably in their favour in applying for licences. One of the main objects of the companies is moreover not the cutting out of publiccompanies is moreover not the cutting out of public-houses in districts where the company comes into com-petition with them, but to afford a standard for the management of the ordinary public-house. This also must be a matter of weight with magistrates in grant-ing licences to the companies. The competition of the companies with the public-house is not for profits. There might be an objection to the granting of licences to them if it were intended that they should by their capital provided for other than the usual commercial capital, provided for other than the usual commercial object, enter into a competition of cutting prices with the public-houses. That however is the very reverse of the policy of the companies, and it would be fatal to their plans. They have every reason and desire for conciliating the brewing and the publican interests. The co-operation of these interests is a necessary condition of the success of the movement, and this would certainly not be obtained by showing such hostility as cutting prices would imply. Besides it might even happen in that case that the trade would have its revenge by boycotting the companies who would either have to go without their liquor or brew it themselves—a range of business which is not in the least degree within their contemplation. The companies assume that in their object of mitigating many of the abuses of the present system they will have with capital, provided for other than the usual commercial of the abuses of the present system they will have with them the better feeling of the trade which will see in the movement not one of destruction but of reform and for introducing methods which would be desirable in their own interests. It is the reasonableness and honesty of the movement, which has nothing of fanaticism and hatred in it, that seem to us to make its success desirable.

#### MILITARY EDUCATION.

II.—The Breakdown of the Present System.

OUR present system of military education, if indeed that can be called a system which is the negation of all systems, may be said to date from the time of Lord Cardwell's reforms. Nearly thirty years have elapsed since the first serious effort to improve the professional knowledge of officers by the appointment of Garrison Instructors at all the larger stations. About the same time, the education of the army was placed under the charge of a general officer at the War Office, known as the Director-General of Military Education. That the officials holding this appointment were, as a rule, totally unacquainted with all educational matters must be viewed rather as an incident worthy of the peculiar educational conditions of the British army than as any slur on our authorities.

than as any slur on our authorities.

By degrees the system thus introduced, which although defective in many respects contained some elements of value, was altered and amended. The Garrison Instructors, who had as a rule done excellent work, were merged into the general staff of the army and practically ceased to exist, and the office of Director-General of Military Education was abolished. This last act was peculiarly unfortunate and may be classed amongst the many hastily conceived army reforms, whereby for the sake of saving a few pounds a year the proper working

of an important department is rendered difficult, if not impossible. At the moment in question the office was filled by a general officer whom Lord Wolseley declared to be the most able Director of Military Education that had ever held the appointment. Notwithstanding this, he was retired by a mechanical application of the "age clause", a clause which it is significant to note was not put into operation in the case of the present Governor of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. The results of this have been in every way deplorable, as a good many people who have had occasion to have dealings with the present Military Education Branch know to their cost.

Let us now see what education is, as arranged for our young officers by this headless branch at the War Office, which, with admirable satire, has been made a sub section of the Military Secretary's Department—a de-partment immediately concerned with the promotion and selection of officers for employment, for any and every qualification so long as it is not educational. As is well known, the vast majority of the officers of our army obtain their commissions either after passing through Sandhurst or on serving for two years in the Militia. At Sandhurst, after a tolerably stiff entrance examination of the competitive type, the cadet is put through an elaborate course of practical instruction in military art, extending over a period of one to two years. The length of the term of residence has been changed over and again, but at the present time is only one year. The Militia candidate has also to pass a competitive examination which embraces military subjects, and further has to serve a couple of trainings with the Militia. It would seem, on the face of it, to be little short of a certainty that the young officer who has had the advantage of the practical instruction at Sandhurst should ipso facto be immeasurably superior to the lad who after passing a purely theoretical examination in certain military subjects does a couple of months' drill with a Militia corps. This however is not the case, and it is no secret that the average young officer from the Militia is better able to take his place on joining his regiment than is the Sandhurst cadet. The reasons for this are many and somewhat complex, but the broad fact remains that the present training at Sandhurst does not, as in theory it should, confer any distinct advantage. Both classes of candidates suffer equally from a mischievous allotment of marks to the various subjects at the competitive examinations, and it would almost appear as if these "exams." had been specially devised to promote cram at the expense of education. The upshot is that the majority of the candidates under the expert advice of a crammer select those subjects of which a hastily acquired knowledge will "pay" best. English history, composition and a knowledge of geography, all most essential to an officer, are practically penalised, whilst a colloquial knowledge of any language—another valuable acquirement—is rated as of small account.

At Sandhurst, as with the army in general, the

At Sandhurst, as with the army in general, the defects are by no means attributable only to faulty organisation or administration but are primarily due to cynical disregard of the importance of military education. This disregard is amply shown by the class of officer who is considered "good enough" to be charged with the direction of one of the most important establishments of the army. The Royal Military College at Sandhurst is presided over by a governor—a general officer, who has as his assistant a subordinate official styled the "assistant-commandant and secretary"—the education of the cadets being entrusted to three "professors" of various military subjects each of whom has a staff of some six officers termed "instructors". In former years the post of "governor" at Sandhurst was viewed as an honorary appointment, and as such was usually given as a reward to some distinguished officer whom advancing years had relegated to an easy billet. He filled the position of an ornamental figurehead and was naturally but little concerned in the actual working of the college. Under him was a commandant—usually a senior officer who had some experience of educational matters—such as the late Sir Frederick Middleton, who had at one time been in charge of the garrison instruction of the army. It was fairly plain that this system was at any rate a

workable one—for the governor practically remained aloof, and the commandant was in effect a "director of studies", since he organised and arranged the work of the various branches and decided all questions relating thereto—in other words he exercised the supervision and control essential to the general well-being of the college.

of the college.

The next change was to appoint as governor an officer with some experience of educational matters, who was required to take a more active share in the work than had hitherto been expected from a governor. This was doubtless a step in the right direction, but unfortunately the post of "commandant" or deputy-governor was now abolished, as also was that of adjutant. A younger officer, charged with the double duties of secretary to the governor and adjutant of the cadet battalion, and entitled "assistant-commandant and secretary," was appointed. It is largely from these changes that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs at the college has grown. For some time, things went fairly well: then the governor unfortunately fell into ill-health, and the new system at once broke down. His assistant-commandant, who naturally lacked both the experience and the knowledge of the governor, had work thrown on his hands with which he was utterly unable to deal. There was nobody to hold the balance between the professors or to decide authoritatively on technical points. Since then matters have been steadily going from bad to worse. A new governor was appointed who not only had no experience whatever of military education but was an artillery officer who naturally had never had any opportunity of dealing with the early training of young officers of cavalry and infantry. Further his advanced age rendered it impossible that he should take an intelligent part in the working of the college.

Once again the need of a properly qualified Director of Studies was apparent. The assistant-commandant who succeeded was also totally unfitted from lack of education and experience to execute these important duties. In such circumstances, such an institution obviously cannot be run successfully. Nor is it fair to blame the present governor, who, when about to be superannuated from the army on account of his advanced age, suddenly found himself, for reasons explained in the SATURDAY REVIEW 7 April 1900, pitch-forked into an entirely novel position, for which his whole previous service afforded him no training whatever. In no better case is the assistant-commandant, since neither energy nor the desire to please can make up for want of education and experience in regulating educational matters. Trained under such conditions, the average cadet from Sandhurst is naturally found to be no better or indeed rather worse than the Militia officer who has had no practical instruction at all.

The first thing essential to the re-ordering of the college is to appoint a properly qualified officer to organise and direct the course of studies. As the present governor exceeded the age limit some fifteen months since, there would be no hardship in now retiring him in accordance with the regulations. The present assistant-commandant's period of office also terminates this year and it would be well for the college if his place were to be taken by a properly qualified officer to act as Director of Studies: in fact to revive the post of "deputy governor" under a new name. Opinions may and probably will differ as to the exact rôle to be played by the governor and his deputy, but one thing is very certain—at least one of the two must be competent and qualified to superintend our chief military educational establishment. We should like them both to be qualified adequately, but that may be a counsel of perfection to which the British army is not equal. But until at any rate one of them reaches that ideal, it is idle to discuss technical details of military education as conducted at Sandhurst.

#### THE LATEST SOCIAL "COMBINE".

WE have received the prospectus of "The Atlantic Union"; it is not described as "Ltd."; its capital is not stated; nor are any contracts disclosed. Apparently when there is any capital, one guinea will

be pa guinea existe of Di exister tainty Solicit from reserv For the is set place as yet names Very Leices M.P. Q.C. late I unspe men Salt. are de Corel Wins not b he su whole "Sta Sand on bo Engl of th Fors "En state Prus Engl Saxo Bu insis come Colo weig in th

29 J

to pi abso drive close not head close lie m were in t Who and will

acro

we a

hôte

natu
the :
to :
mon
" pe
time
intre
sche
and
it se
told
awa
But

us its the fun

the

to s

othe

be payable on every share immediately, and one guinea for every subsequent year during the Union's existence. We are favoured with a long list of Directors, but precisely the two officials whose existence somewhere we may assume with more certainty than anything else connected with the Union, the Solicitor and the salaried Secretary, withhold their names from the prospectus; there is not even a blank space reserved for them. These are very dark horses indeed. For the President on the contrary a large vacant space is set apart: apparently the glory of filling the supreme place on this great "combine" is too great to descend as yet upon anyone. And yet the Board contains many names as imposing as familiar. There is, of course, the Very Rev. Dean Farrar, there is Sir Lewis Morris, Mr. Leicester Harmsworth M.P. Mr. James Henry Yoxall M.P. Mr. Oscar Browning, "Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge Q.C.", Lord Monkswell, and actually a present and a late President of the Institute of Journalists! Glory unspeakable! And to think that not one of these great men was thought big enough to be President of the Salt, we mean the Atlantic, Union! Perhaps the Board are doubting whether they will offer the post to Miss Corelli or Lord Rosebery. Or, failing both, to Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill. Probably those who have not been honoured with a prospectus of this company will be surprised to learn that its object is, not to buy up the whole carrying trade of the Atlantic and transfer it to the "States", not to build a tunnel from Queenstown to Sandy Hook, nor to purchase the entire fishing rights on both seaboards; but "to draw together the various English-speaking people". We suppose the draftsman of the prospectus, presumably the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Forster Boulton of 2 Pump Court, Temple, meant "English-speaking peoples"; for this "object" as it is stated does not attain to grammar, and if it had any sense would include every Russian, Frenchman, Pole, Prussian, Spaniard, Italian or what not that talked English, which is just what this spr

But let us go on with the prospectus. The preamble insists on the pity of it that Americans and Colonials come and go without entering English homes. (British Colonials are here and there thrown in as a sort of makeweight to the Yankees, but plainly they are very little in these prospectors' minds compared with our "cousins across the sea"). "They (Americans) stay at hôtels" we are told; (few that have ever stayed at a London hôtel and have ears to hear can doubt it); "they go to places of amusement"; (no one that does not live absolutely a hermit's life can doubt that either); "they drive through streets and squares where every door is closed to them"; that American ladies do so drive is also not an obscure fact: it is not their habit to wear as a head-dress the "tarnhelm". But that "every door is closed to them" is so obviously false as to make the lie mere drivel. As a fact if he be not poor, (and if he were poor he would not be here) there is hardly a door in the West End he cannot force by the knocking. Where a friendless English man or woman might knock and ring and thump in vain, to the American the door will open, as it were automatically, to receive him.

will open, as it were automatically, to receive him.

But to what purpose is all this, the subscribers will naturally want to know. Well, the idea is that with the funds of the Union English houses are to be opened to Americans in London, dinners given "once a month"; with receptions and "at homes", with "personal conduct of parties to places of interest" from time to time. The Board will also "arrange for the introduction of visitors to members". At first sight the scheme looks like a vast "combine" of private hotels; and in fact that is what it is; but it would never do to call it so, for under the heading "Methods" we are expressly told that the desire is that our "friends should not carry away with them ideas of England solely from the hôtel." But the private hôtel department does not quite cover the Union's field of operation. It is to be social, smart, to show the inner life of the English upper classes. In other words, it is to exploit on a great scale, to organise, a development with which we are now all of us familiar, though it has hitherto been sporadic in its methods. "Running" people socially, obtaining the entrée to "good houses" for cash, cards for smart functions, and so on is quite a recognised West End

profession. And the promoters of the Atlantic Union, quite in the spirit of "the immense country" they are so anxious to unite, can see business in it, if put on good commercial lines and developed on a bold, comprehensive scale. The prospectus, if weak in grammar, shows considerable acuteness. It is pointed out that "it is essential the English members" (future shareholders) "shall themselves belong to the class of those who make and lead public opinion in this country". Ergo, the promoters naturally only appeal to such; so that every person who receives a prospectus must necessarily assume that he is a maker and leader of public opinion. To flatter a man's vanity is often a very good way to get at his pocket. You are not inclined to be too critical of the character and capacity of anyone who tells you you are a fine fellow. You don't watch the direction of his hands so closely as you would if he said you were just what you are, an absolutely ordinary person. We think it quite likely that a good many will take shares in this concern in the glow of conscious pride at the appeal made to them as leaders of opinion. We confess we felt a certain elation ourselves at being included amongst the elect, but our satisfaction cooled when we read the definition of "makers and leaders of public opinion." It runs thus. "Statesmen, clergymen, men of science, art and literature, journalists, artists, actors, architects, professors, lecturers, teachers, and, in a word, all professional men, together with leaders in the world of finance and commerce." At that rate it was very difficult to see who was not a maker of public opinion, and the distinction of receiving the invitation to join the Union did not seem to come to much. Apparently the only person not of the elect is the ordinary business man, which is hard, seeing thathe is the only person who really knows the American mind. But he also knows something else, and our promoters know that he does. He would see through this bogus scheme; while the clergyman, the artist, the "l

We feel we ought almost to apologise for mentioning so preposterous a scheme; but opportunities for amusement are not too many. To speak of it seriously would be absurd. The fraud is too patent. The mere suggestion that friendship and society, in any possible sense of that word, leave alone the technical sense fraudulently implied, can be provided by the good offices of a Union is enough to prove the whole thing a sham from beginning to end. It is far better that an American should recross the Atlantic with no idea at all of English society and "inner life" than that he should go back imagining that he knew it right through because he has gone to dinners got up by the "Atlantic Union", been one of some "personally conducted" evening parties, or a guest at a country house kept open by Union funds. It is an insult to American intelligence to suggest that any one of the Republic's citizens could be thus befooled. We do not believe there is one that could. It is to suggest that the United States are a nation of snobs: that the American people are in the main on all fours with the obscure rich who think they have got well into smart society when they take their seats, which they have bought at a vast price, at a supper-table in a great house.

#### FRENCH CATHOLICISM: \*

A CLERICAL REPLY TO AN ANTI-CLERICAL ATTACK.

[When we came to read for review Mr. F. C. Conybeare's "Roman Catholicism as a Factor in European Politics" we saw at once that it was a violent polemic with which as neutrals we need not concern ourselves. It seemed fair however that the other side should have an opportunity of being heard on a neutral platform. Mr. Conybeare's book is read by Agnostics and Protestants, but they do not read the journals in which Clericals and Roman Catholics are able to express their views. We wished to confront in an impartial Review the Anti-Clerical with the Jesuit

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Roman Catholicism as a Factor in European Politics," By F. C. Conybeare. London: Skeffington, 1901.

Go

be

are

tai

ev

sp

wh

the

th

th

th

M

an

th

si G cc or west V th cl

da

controversialist. We express here no opinion on the merits of their dispute.—ED. S. R.]

IF acceptance of the principle that like is cured by like is distinctive of homoeopathy then Mr. F. C. Conybeare should be reckoned an homoeopathist. To counteract the virus of "La France Juive" and the "Libre Parole" he gives us a book which though of opposite purport may be compendiously described as Drumont done into English. The reckless stinging phrases, "the pen steeped in vitriol", as was said justly or unjustly of Louis Veuillot, the currency unscrupulously given to malicious gossip, the sweeping assertions made on the mere chance of a hit, assertions never apologised for but simply dropped out of sight when evidence can no longer be resisted—all these unamiable qualities of the anti-Semitic press are only too faithfully reproduced in the book which professes to supply

what is especially exasperating to those who feel keenly about the good name of their coreligionists is the hopelessness of effective contradiction. For instance, Mr. Conybeare by ingenious wording manages in a single sentence to fix upon a community of religious at Nancy the double stigma of sweating poor girls in a most atrocious kind of slavery and of pandering to the evil passions of the loose women of Paris, all for the pecuniary profit of their Order. He writes, let me hope, without malicious intention, for he gets his facts from M. "Saint Genix", and probably knows rather less about the nuns of the Good Shepherd than he does about the savages of Patagonia. But these good sisters have many houses in England identical in rule and spirit with the community held up to execration. With hardly an exception—I speak from intimate acquaintance—these particular nuns, differing in this respect from some of the other Orders which undertake analogous works of charity, are ladies by birth and education. Some of them belong to the best families in the country. They have left refined homes and the love of friends to embrace a life, which in its external features is hardly less austere than that of a convict, with the one object of saving their fellow-women from sin and shame. And yet a dispute with an unfriendly bishop, and a fault, if fault it were, which at the worst amounted to an error of judgment, are seized upon as an excuse to class them with the vilest of God's creatures. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the answer made by them to these charges,\* but the circumstances of the case are intricate, and the story, however concisely told, must occupy many pages. Mr. Conybeare and M. "Saint Genix" persist in their affirmations, and not one reader in a hundred will have time or perseverance enough to investigate the matter for himself.

And this must necessarily be the case with the vast majority of the reckless denunciations which this writer pours out in every chapter of his book. It is only here and there that the nature of the charge admits of any more conclusive reply than vehement denial or a reference to official statements or documents not easy of access. Such an instance, however, should anyone care to investigate it, is supplied by Mr. Conybeare's statement that the "Libre Parole" was founded by Jesuit money, and in particular by the assertion that "this interesting fact is attested by the editor of 'The Month', a Jesuit journal." Despite the fact that the editor in question affirmed the exact contrary (February 1899), despite an emphatic contradiction in a subsequent article (April), with which Mr. Conybeare betrays his acquaintance by quoting from it in another context, the assertion about the editor of "The Month," first made in 1899, stands unmodified in the book before me (p. 51).

(p. 51).

The object with which the book was published was avowedly to enlist sympathy for the French Government in their Associations Bill. Hence while Mr. Conybeare never loses an opportunity of enlarging upon the degrading influences of Catholic piety it is upon political questions, and especially upon the Dreyfus agitation, that he lavishes his most fervent rhetoric. Not only is he convinced that Dreyfus is innocent,

a hero, a martyr, a second Christ (p. 110) th tragedy of whose woes knows no parallel since the sacrifice of Calvary (p. 117), but the condemnation of the accused in his various trials is stated to be the work of "felons", "curs", "assassins", a plot hatched by "skulking Jesuits" and executed by "brothel-keepers", traitors and perjurers. Mr. Conybeare nowhere admits any palliation. The whole army is implicated, the whole Catholic party in the French Chamber; the military judges, with three exceptions, are "cannibals" military judges, with three exceptions, are "cannibals" thirsting for human blood,\* and all who in any degree sympathise with the anti-Dreyfusards are pelted with showers of ill-sounding epithets for which it would be hard to find a parallel in modern English journalism. The only palliation for this violence lies in the fact that it echoes the tone of the anti-clerical journalists. and politicians from whom Mr. Conybeare draws his inspiration. Three years ago Mr. Bodley remarked in his "France", a work which won universal commendation for the singular keenness of perception and sympathy with his subject of which the author gives proof, that "a century after the Declaration of the Rights of Man proclaimed the free exercise of opinion, so much intolerance lingers in the land that it has been said that a Frenchman's conception of Liberty, is liberty for ideas in accordance with his own". If these words were true at the end of 1897, they are not likely to be less true now in the fierce and excited state of public feeling which recent events in that country have engendered. It is, I venture to urge, just this heated and emotional atmosphere which has alone rendered possible such a violation of all natural liberties and rights as that contemplated in the new Associations Law. No doubt the blame for this hysterical state of things cannot be held to rest exclusively with the anti-clericals. The "Libre Parole" and the "Croix" have to thank themselves for much of that tendency to shriek which drowns the voice of reason and reduces all discussion to a mere contest of lung power. But while the anti-Dreyfusard and anti-Semitic clamour has practically stopped short at hard words that break no bones, the Associations Law threatens to bring the cruellest suffering upon thousands of defenceless women—to say nothing of the men—who believing that the religious vows of poverty chastity and obedience formed the most pleasing offering they could make to God, have irreparably shaped their lives and moulded their characters in accordance with that deliberate choice. The French Government may or may not think fit in their munificence to bestow pensions on the dispersed monks and nuns. But can they give them back their youth, can they find them husbands and wives, or make the very idea of marriage tolerable to them, can they provide them anew in middle age with the love and affection of that home life which they freely bartered for certain spiritual goods, now to be taken away from them by force of law? Let the cruelty and baseness of the Dreyfus persecution be as black as even Mr. Conybeare paints them, still the sufferings of the Île du Diable are a small thing to set beside the utter misery which the Associations Bill proposes to inflict on tens of thousands of innocent men and women.

To discuss the religious situation in France would require a volume, but there are just two points which it

<sup>\*</sup> The late Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell of Killowen, took a keen interest in the Dreyfus case and he occupied a seat in court during some of the last sittings of the Rennes court-martial. From a statement of his impressions, written by request for the eye of her late Majesty, a copy of which Lady Russell has kindly allowed me to see, one learns that while he considered Dreyfus to have been wrongly condemned, he believed his military judges, both in the first and in the final court-martial, to have given their verdict honestly according to their lights. " If I had been trying the case before a jury", he says, "while I could not have said that there was no evidence to be considered by the jury, I should certainly have told them that it was a case in which it would be utterly unsafe for them to convict. That there was some evidence I think cannot be doubted, amongst other things that as to the handwriting of the bordereau and that as to the alleged confession, but on both points it was of so utterly unreliable a character that I think no jury or judge could properly have acted upon it". None the less Lord Russell considered "that a harsh judgment was pronounced by the foreign Press generally, and notably by that of Great Britain, not only upon some of the persons concerned but even upon the French nation as a whole", and while speaking severely of the tone of the "Croix" and other French religious news-papers he expressed his disbelief in the existence of any "complot between the heads of the army and what are called the clericals".

<sup>•</sup> A full examination of the question will be found in "The Month" for June 1900.

of of

ork by

nits

the

the

ree

sm.

act

sts

his

ed

nd

res

the

ds

be

lic

ed

nd ns of

ut

10

d

d

occurs to me to touch upon as concisely as may be, in connexion with Mr. Conybeare's vindication of the Government schemes. In the first place nothing could be more ridiculous than the assertion that the French are "groaning under a sacerdotalist tyranny". In the name of consistency how can such a thing be maintained of a country in which, as Mr. Conybeare asserts, "six grown men out of seven sit loose to the Church, even when they are not actually hostile to it", and in which, teste Mr. Bodley, the smallest place-holders under the Government cannot make themselves conspicuous in attending religious services without risk of losing their appointments? It is the very fierceness of what the last-named writer calls "the tyranny of freethought" which causes the laity who are still loyal to the Church to identify themselves much more conspicuously with clerical aims and utterances than is usual, say, amongst Anglicans; but there is no country in the world in which it is easier for a man to shake himself free from all ecclesiastical influences if he chooses.

For this reason the danger to the Republic which is put forward as an excuse for the Associations Law is a mere pretext. Menace to the Republic there may be in some sense, for every priest is bound to teach that there are things which belong to God as well as things that belong to Cæsar, and that if Cæsar claim to dominate the conscience, the claim may be lawfully resisted. But the danger is not one that springs from the action of religious congregations or the teaching of Jesuit schools. It is inherent in the whole system of the Catholic Church and indeed in Puritanism or Mohammedanism or any other form of religion which is something more than a name. The complete severance of religion and politics is a chimæra, whose unreality is nowhere more clearly apparent than in the history of English Nonconformity. If the principle of the Associations Law is to be carried to its logical outcome, the State will have to prohibit confession altogether, and to declare that the last will and testament of any person known ever to have spoken to a priest shall be accounted null and void through presumption of undue influence.

Lastly one may surely draw attention to the inconsistency of such a measure proceeding from a Government of which many members are notoriously connected with the Masonic lodges. How far the outcry against the political influence of Freemasonry which goes up in every Catholic journal abroad is exaggerated, I am not prepared to say. The Diana Vaughan fiasco certainly shows that in this matter there is a good deal of open-mouthed credulity in clerical circles, and where credulity exists, the terrors of any particular bete noire, whatever it may be, are sure to be overestimated. But all due deductions made, French Freemasonry must be recognised as a very different thing from English Freemasonry, and being always fiercely and avowedly anti-Christian it becomes a political engine of the most powerful kind the moment a religious question divides the electorate. Mr. Bodley, whose sympathy for Taine and Renan would be sufficient to prove his independence of judgment, speaks of the potent influence on the government of the country "of the zealots of anti-clericalism in their Masonic lodges, which in France are not mere charitable and convivial sodalities." Needless to say the Masonic lodges will not be touched by the Associations Law, but the fact is surely sufficient to unmask the high philosophic pretensions in which M. Waldeck Rousseau has striven to veil the essential intolerance of his new measure.

### PROSPECTS OF THE UNIVERSITY MATCH.

WITHIN a few days the Varsity match will be over and the cricket world will be passing its usual facile and merciless criticism upon the play. It is always amusing to prophesy about a cricket match; it is still more satisfactory to criticise, and this year the journalists will probably have more scope for the exercise of both these functions than usual. Good judges who have seen the teams are generally at a loss to ascribe to either any other quality than marked inferiority. In the trial matches both Varsities have

been with scarcely an exception unfortunate. They have done one or two fairly good performances but none that has stamped them as teams of real solidity or none that has stamped them as teams of real solidity or distinction. Cambridge, whose chances we were strongly inclined to fancy after seeing Oxford play several times, lately collapsed before the South Africans in the most heartrending manner. The worn state of the wicket and the exhaustion consequent on a long outing furnished some excuse for the failure of their batting, but to allow their opponents to score 700 runs stamped their bowling even on a Fenner's wicket as very poor indeed. The South Africans have done some good things, but they would have been lucky to get 400 against the Cambridge bowling of three or four years Early in the season a very high-class batsman, who had played against both Varsities, told us that he thought the Oxford attack was considerably the better of the two, but, in spite of the failure of the Cantabs referred to above and their unquestionable weakness in that department, we are not prepared to endorse his opinion. So far as we have observed, the Oxford bowling taken as a whole lacks the two essentials, it has no sting and it cannot be depended on. More is perhaps the solitary exception. He bowls a fast medium, comes quickly from the pitch, generally keeps a good length and has plenty of pluck and perseverance. Indeed, taking in consideration his recent performances for Middlesex, he is probably the best all-round cricketer on the dlesex, he is probably the best all-round cricketer on the Oxford side. Ernsthausen, who bowled throughout the earlier matches, is steady, but good batsmen appear to have no difficulty with him and his wickets have been badly got. As his fielding is bad and his batting, to say the least, very uncertain, we do not think that he will be a good investment for the Oxford captain, who has still to fill two bowlers' places. Munn—medium left hand—bowls a really good ball but not often enough, has no stamina and when out of form is very expensive. White has apparently lost his bowling this year and has no chance of being included. Knox, who puts some spin and devil into his leg-Knox, who puts some spin and devil into his leg-breaks, is rather erratic. Kelly—medium to fast right hand—would be a good bowler if he could get his arm a little higher. He is a very hard hitter of a rustic description and has been rightly awarded his blue. Crawfurd—fast medium left—is unreliable. Dillon, the Kentish player, who in spite of his many failures was pretty certain to get his blue for his batting alone, bowls useful leg-breaks. It is to be hoped that he will be given a better chance than he has had hitherto. We have enumerated some half-dozen bowlers but unfortunately the big battalions do not win at cricket; each bowler has to act as an individual and is dealt with as such by the batsman. On a hard wicket at Lord's Oxford will, we think, be lucky to get rid of Cambridge twice for under 600. The Light Blues have a better lot on paper, but a large discount must be made in consideration of their performances. Dowson is said to have fallen off; Hind in spite of his four years' experience is less effective than in '98; Wilcon though he did one fine performance is not a Wilson though he did one fine performance is not a Wilson though he did one fine performance is not a bowler to get good men out on true wickets and can only be regarded as a useful change. A new fast bowler, Dewe, is now being tried. His first analysis, two wickets for 66, was not brilliant, but he was handicapped by a slow wicket. Fargus is undoubtedly a very useful bowler, but unless he is greatly improved he is far from first class. On the whole however, taking into consideration the quality of the Oxford batting, Cambridge have a better bowling side than their opponents. Four of their bowlers are experienced men, and experience of Lord's is quite as important to a and experience of Lord's is quite as important to a bowler as a batsman.

The batting on both sides is scarcely up to good Varsity form, but there seems little doubt that that of Cambridge is distinctly the better of the two. Probably the best bats in the two elevens are the Kentishmen Day and Dillon, the Cambridge captain having the advantage in the matter of experience. After these two we have on the Light Blue side Wilson, Dowson, Blaker, all useful and tried men, the Eton freshman Longman, who played very finely against Webbe's team and Yorkshire and in the opinion of many is no unworthy son of his father, Harper, Hind—a difficult man to get out—Johnson, Fargus and Dewe, the last

be sh Do

th Sh

bu

ba be

or

G sh A

m tr

of

lo

m di

al is

dis N

C fc W h

fo w a

a b is b

of whom appears to be able to keep his wicket up. It is not a great side but it includes a lot of good batting and should score heavily against the weak bowling of its opponents. After Dillon Oxford have Wyld, a player with fine strokes but with none too strong a defence, Marsham who is steady without being in any sense great, Knox the captain who had been dead out of form until his great performance against Sussex on Thursday, More an excellent player at 7 but hardly good enough for 5, Crawfurd, a fine hitter on his day but somewhat lacking in defence, and Kelly's hard hitting. Findlay is a good man for 11, and Munn a bad one. Another good bat is much needed; the difficulty is to find him. Findlay though not equal to Martyn is an excellent wicket-keeper, apparently a good deal better than his rival.

As a rule people take good fielding in the Varsity match for granted; and of late years it has always been quick and reliable and sometimes very brilliant. Youth and keenness generally ensure a respectable standard being reached, though the Mordaunts, Fosters, Jessops and Burnups are born, not made. Until we learn that the contrary is the case we shall conclude that Cambridge is up to the mark. Not so Oxford; the only really first-class field on the side is Hollins, who has lately been handicapped by a bad knee and may not be able to play at Lord's. Some of the rest are very distinctly below the average, both in the matter of ground-fielding and holding catches. The slip-fielding, which is nowadays almost as important as wicketwhich is nowadays almost as important as wicket-keeping, is especially weak, and every effort should be made to discover some "fly-catching" talent. More matches are lost or won in the slips than most people realise, and no one has any idea of the possible and impossible till he has seen first-rate men at work. Such fieldsmen almost double the strength of the bowling, and may be said to halve the score of their opponents.

It will be seen from these remarks that the chances are at present in favour of Cambridge. The Light lidity. The are at present in favour of Cambridge. The Light Blues have more experience, talent and solidity. The cricket is hardly likely to be of a high class, for such a display presupposes good batting on the one side and good bowling and fielding on the other. But, as is always the case in the Varsity match and especially this year, the element of uncertainty, quite apart from that of traditional rivalers is bound to give a very keep. that of traditional rivalry, is bound to give a very keen interest to the game. Let us hope that it will be

interest to the game. Let us brought to a definite conclusion.

### INCOMPARABLES COMPARED.

IN the art of acting, obviously, the personality of the artist is more important than in any other art. excel in any art postulates an excellent personality; but in literature, or painting, or sculpture, or musical composition, the personality of the artist lurks in the background, to be divined by us merely through the work, whereas in acting the personality (itself being the artistic medium) is equally and simultaneously visible with the work achieved through it. When we are told of a great writer whom we have never read, our impulse is to ask for a description of his work: what is its subject-matter, style, method? But, when we are told of a great actor whom we have not seen, our first question is "What kind of a man is he?" Having heard whether he be tall or short, Jew or Gentile, robust or etherial, and what kind of a voice he has, we ask for details about his artistic skill. To know what kind of a man he seems is necessary before we can imagine the effect his acting would produce on us. For, be he never so objective, an actor cannot elude himself; at least, no great actor can. The great actor must have a great personality, and that personality is the starting-point for everything. Impersonate he never so wisely, he can-not much discount it. He may try to absorb it utterly into his part, but only to a slight extent can he succeed in doing so. Usually, the great actor makes no such attempt: he tries merely to absorb the part into himself—to reveal himself through it. Thus on the stage there is a constant contradiction between good art and great art. There the two things have a difference in kind, and not merely, as elsewhere, in degree. The great actors are never the good actors. They cannot,

even when they do try to, merge themselves. Neither great nor small actresses ever try to. Any attempt to disguise her face or voice would precipitate an actress into the grotesque. She may play tragedy one night, and comedy the next, and be equally fine in both; in both she will be frankly the same woman, seen from different angles of herself. And thus, in the case of a great actress even more surely than in the case of a great actor, the first question must be "What manner of woman is she?" If the great actress be a foreigner, you may even forget to ask subsequently for details of her art. In a foreign language which you do not understand you cannot appreciate the art of the acting. In a foreign language which you do understand you cannot (unless you know the language as perfectly as you know your own) appreciate so well the art of acting as in your own language. But, though details of histrionic art lose something of their savour in crossing frontiers or seas, a woman's personality is equally impressive everywhere—more impressive perhaps (as I shall suggest) away from her own land than in it. Thus especially in the case of those exotic actresses who come annually hither, in more or less force, to gladden summer, we are occupied with what they are rather than with what they do or how they do it. What is the secret of Sarah's appeal to us? Why do our hearts

the secret of Sarah's appeal to us? Why do our hearts go out to Sada Yacco? Why is Réjane enchanting?

If I, Paris-like, were called on to decide which ot these three goddesses was most admirable, the apple would (I think) be adjudicated to Sada Yacco. But would (I think) be adjudicated to Sada Yacco. But there would be a long, embarrassed pause before the award, and after it I should beg the empty-handed couple not to treat it too seriously, it being merely impressionistic, and in no sense judicial. "This lady from Tokio", I should insinuate, "may not be nearly so gifted as either of you who come from the city paged offer. the city named after me. She may be reckoned by her compatriots as positively plain, positively clumsy and quite unintelligent. In point of her art she may be accounted 'a stick'. But for me, an occidental, a simple shepherd on Mount Ida, somehow she surpasses both of you. It is, doubtless, because she is so remote from my understanding—because her face is a remote from my understanding-because her face is a mere inscrutable oval, and her gestures have for me no meaning, and to her gait I know no parallel—that I (deeming fair her face, and fair her gait and gestures), have set her thus above you. She is new to me, and you (daughters of the Latin race) know the tag 'quidquid novi.' She is mysterious to me, and 'omne ignotum' you remember. And now, excuse me, I must herd my sheep, which have strayed sadly during this arbitrage". So, bowing inclusively as I shouldered my crook, I should away to my work. But perhaps, ere I had taken many steps down the mountain-side, I should hesitate, halt, look round, and, as a rider to my judgment, bid Sada Yacco let Réjane and Sarah take each a bite of the apple-Réjane, a big

bite; Sarah, a small one.

For both those Parisians I have a strongly sentimental admiration. Both are delightful. Sarah, mental admiration. Both are delightful. Sarah, however, delights me now much less than of yore, much less than Réjane delights me. I said just now that no actress ever tried to disguise herself. I was forgetting Sarah. She does try, and the result is (as I said it must inevitably be) ludicrous. As L'Aiglon and other young men, she loses herself, but becomes no one else: inevitably be) ludicrous. she becomes merely a coruscating thing. The feat is amazing, but it is not serious art: it is showmanship, or (one needs a monstrous word for it) showwomanmanship. Soon, it seems, we are to inspect her as Romeo. Why not (while she is about it) as Romeo and Juliet? Some years ago I found in a music hall an "artiste" made up as Faust on one side and Marguerite on the other singing "Notte d'Amor" in alternate voice and profile. If Sarah had seen him, I am sure she would have taken the hint. Perhaps she will take it now. The more absurd her absurdities become, the better shall I be pleased, for the sooner will she, sick of them, revert to her art and to herself. Her own fascinating self—that is what I miss most keenly. And it is because soon I is what I miss most keenly. And it is because soon I shall be seeing it again in "Phèdre", and in other parts within its range, that I should so far relent as to allow Sarah that small bite of the awarded apple. It is

S

because Réjane is, duly and consistently, herself, that she would have the privilege of that far bigger bite. Do not mistake my tone for one of patronage. I do not expect her, who is a goddess, to descend upon Mount Ida for my aproval. It is I who have been climbing Notting Hill to behold her and kneel to her in the little theatre that caps that windy peak.

the little theatre that caps that windy peak.

But "goddess" is not an appropriate word for her. She excels in virtue of seeming so essentially a mortal woman. Her rareness is not in any peculiarity, but in displaying on the stage, to a supreme degree, every peculiarity of her sex. She sums up in herself her whole sex, with all its typical qualities, good and bad. Sarah—I mean, of course, Sarah proper—might be, aptly enough, called "goddess", inasmuch as she is quite unlike any other woman. Her voice and her face, her repose and her unrest, her expressions of love or hatred, of despair or gaiety or what you will—none of them ever recalls to you anything else of the kind. Generically feminine and specifically Parisian though she is, she has always a kind of lurid supernaturalness. And, for me, this quality gives her something of that mystery which involves Sada Yacco. Thus, in the tripos of fascination, I should class Sarah proper above Réjane, who has not a smile nor a spread of the hand nor a toss of the head that is not instantly typical of her sex at large. Of course, there is no woman resembling Réjane. It is she who resembles the whole lot of them put together. She is a unique synthesis. That is the secret of her charm.

Considering them strictly as actresses, not merely as women on the stage, one finds not a pin to choose between Sarah and Réjane. Each is equally perfect mistress of her art. Each can use it with equal sureness as medium of self-expression. Creatures so different need, of course, different kinds of drama, and, just as Sarah needs a romance or a classic tragedy, so must Réjane have a play of modern realism. "Sapho", "Ma Cousine", "La Course du Flambeau", "La Parisienne"—it matters little in which you see her. In all of them she is at her very best. In all of them she is Réjane, incarnate woman, seen from one angle or another. She being so, it matters little whether the play you happen to see be good or bad—whether it be an amusing satire, like "La Parisienne", or a "Zaza" down from date, like "Sapho". Réjane, not the play, is "the thing". See her in all her plays. Climb Notting Hill nightly, to see her from all angles and to study all her art. You will not grudge the hardness of the ascent. The air is exhilarating up there, and enthusiasm comes all the more easily by reason of a slight dizziness.

#### OPERA AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

PERA, as we all know, is in a parlous condition in this country. Or, rather, it is not in a parlous condition, but in no condition at all. We have the Covent Garden season, which is-to make the remark for the hundredth time-purely a social function; and we have occasional visits from the Carl Rosa and the Moody-Manners companies. But London, the very heart of the country, has no opera at all save for these, and the other minor centres have only their week or fortnight once a year. A couple of years ago there was some talk of the Government buying a site for a National Opera House in the middle of the new crescent now being arranged for by the London County Council between the Strand and Holborn. Unfortunately this tedious war with the Boers has absorbed more than all the money that would have been required to carry out this scheme; and there is now no chance whatever of a National Opera House being built. The Manners company and the Carl Rosa is each in its way an excellent institution; both of them go about the country deluding the public with the notion that opera here is not dead but sleeping. But notion that opera here is not dead but sleeping. But these brief visits of a week or two to each of the principal towns, though they are valuable enough, though they are in the present state of matters invalu-able (as I have several times before now insisted), really are doing nothing towards the establishment of national English opera beyond reminding the English people that there is such a thing as opera. London is

the heart of Great Britain; and though the occupants of London may be scoffed at by the occupants of minor cities everyone knows that until London has a permanent opera of its own, there is not the remotest likelihood of any of these minor towns having permanent operas of their own. I care little for London—in fact I detest it; but I wish to see every important town in this land provided with an opera of its own, and I know that no start will be made by any of them until London has led

So it was with something approaching disgust that I read in the "Daily Telegraph" the other day that the London County Council would have nothing to do with the scheme proposed by Mr. Charles Manners. Yet my disgust was tempered by a full appreciation of two In the first place the scheme has not to my knowledge been brought before the whole Council. In the second I am much in doubt as to whether the London or any other County Council is the proper body to handle a great artistic question. If the Council chooses to pay many thousands of pounds a year to send bands into the parks there is nothing to be said; the bands form part of the economy of the city, so to say, like the care of the trees in the parks, or the buildings in the streets, or the sewers. No question of art enters here: the ordinary Council member can judge fairly well the thing that will remain within the bounds of common decency, and that is all that is required. But imagine the average County Councillor having to decide as to what operas should be sung during the season! Without any desire to be offensive I cannot refrain from the remark that the majority of the London County Council members would certainly give their votes in favour of the most vulgar and old-fashioned operas and if they had control of an opera scheme would, being Progressive, in a few months set back the clock by many years. However, in spite of all these doubts, the plan proposed by Mr. Manners had its good points. Since it has not, to my knowledge, been absolutely rejected by the Council I trust the Council may yet find grace and accept it, though in perhaps a modified form. Mr. Manners offered to make himself responsible for two-thirds of the money risked, and not to take a penny profit until the Council had recovered every penny it had expended with (I suppose) interest. I recommend the scheme to Mr. Sidney Webb, who is reputed to be quite a musical enthusiast. In spite of my objection to the Council having anything to do with artistic matters, I cannot but think that on the whole it would be worth many risks to have an opera season in English during the autumn months. Some members undoubtedly would object on "moral" grounds to the first and last acts of "Tannhäuser"; many would object to the second act of "Tristan"; but they might be overruled, and the populace of London might be given a chance of learning to understand some of the greatest masterpieces of music-drama. I do not know whether the County Council supports Free Libraries and Exhibitions of pictures; but, if it does so, no one could argue on the fatuous ground of precedents that it was not entitled to lend a helping hand to the one form of music that is really alive at the present day.

If Mr. Manners should win the day he would at any rate give us a good band and adequate ensembles. The music and the play would be the principal things: the artistic atmosphere which should pervade would not be destroyed as it is at Covent Garden by an over-whelming sense that not one per cent. of the people in the theatre cares twopence for either play or music. Covent Garden is distasteful to me at the best of times. My pleasure in even "Tristan" when a Jean de Reszke or Ternina is in it is marred; even all the mistakes made in handling the scenery and lights do not oppress me so much as the accursed fashionable, anti-artistic atmosphere that prevails. I derive a greater measure of enjoyment from a representation given by a shabby provincial company than from all the glorious voices and dresses and scenery of Covent Garden. It is for this reason that I hope nothing from another plan that has been spoken of, a plan incubated at Covent Garden and to be worked from there. Mr. Higgins, Lord de Grey and the rest are of course excellent gentlemen; but I fear that a long period of taking opera lightly has unfitted them to

29

and

of I

pair

coll

Wil

An

rece

Lon

of

Geo

eno

hibi bee Du to Exl of

ligh

vag con unf

spo

less

the

Sc

ang it

an

en sp

ce

ug

tu

m

fo al

be associated with a house where it would have to be taken seriously to succeed at all. Not that any scheme which might result in London having continuous performances all the year round is to be discouraged. On the contrary, we should all do what we can for it; only, personally, I expect little to come of it. Of course, even the scheme proposed by Mr. Manners would not immediately result in all-the-year-round opera; but it would permit of an important experiment being tried. It would show whether or not all-the-year-round opera is possible in London provided the performances are adequate. It is mainly on this ground that musicians

should support it.

As for the current Covent Garden season what can one say about it? They tell me Ternina is a wonderful Isolda and I can well believe it; and I shall hear her in the part next week. Tamagno I have so far stayed away from, though of course I shall see him in "Messaline" on Tuesday. My mind is made up about Tamagno: I no more want to hear him than I want to hear a cornet-player blaring the latest music-hall ditty. Nor do I wish to hear "Otello": about it my mind is also made up. One does not read a bad book ten times on chance of at last finding something good in it; and there is no more reason in hearing a bad opera ten times. "Messaline" is a different matter. It will doubtless be damned by Doctor Stanford's supporters; but the fact remains that it is the only important opera written by an Englishman for many years; and if only on that account it should be heard.

if only on that account it should be heard.

There have been some interesting concerts lately which I may take an opportunity of discussing later. For the present I must content myself with mentioning Mr. Denis O'Sullivan's song-recital on Tuesday night, which came off famously, and an agreeable entertainment given on Monday afternoon by Mr. Robert Cunningham who seems to me to stand in imminent danger of making a reputation in opera.

J. F. R.

#### THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

THE West End Park—with how fond a shudder I remember it! When the little fishing village of Glasgow was overtaken, almost within the memory of man, by huge black Prosperity, and the Sugar Lords and the Turkey Red Lords pushed out with their mansions along the Sauchiehall Road, (going down to their business, in "minibuses", from morn till four o'clock dinner, and thereafter till night), this scrap of ground was reserved out of the old country amenity. Here had been the grove, Kelvingrove, wherein the "bonnie lassie, oh!" was invited to rove and listen to the mavis singing above the gowans "in their pride". Here stood, down by the water, the genteel old house. In the days whereto my own memory runneth this was the resort of all Glasgow's perambulators. Round about it lay the circle of smoke, the stacks of chimneys, the towers of grim churches, Established scowling at U.P., U.P. at Free, and from the verge came, in pauses of the wind, the perpetual work-song of the place, the hooting of steamers, the clink of hammers on a thousand rivets. The lawns had to be re-sown, nay top-dressed, spring by spring, because of the poison of the soot; out of the grove lingered but a few meagre beeches, like decayed gentlewomen, hung with the crêpe of often repewed mourning; the pride of the gowans was humbled, and the stream was an open sewer, the length and breadth and power of whose odour narrowed the strip in which it was tolerable to play, in paths that wound among artful rockeries.

wound among artful rockeries.

It is this site that is now given over to monstrous gaiety. In these June days, which used to see Glasgow empty and "doun the watter", the smoke is a little thinner; a recent union has somewhat relaxed the scowl between U.P.'s and Frees; the Kelvin is comparatively clean, for every few seconds sees a boatload of happy citizens projected into it from the height of a Water Chute; (yet I seemed to detect a cold ghost of the odour in some of the galleries); and the place of the rockeries is filled by piles of buildings in the well-known Exhibition style, which its contrivers call the Central American Variety of the Spanish Renaissance,

and by pavilions innocently said to be Russian in style, and other buildings in the style cribbed from the "Studio" and other fountain-heads of Art Nouveau. One or two of the pavilions are ingenious and pretty. In all this do some eighty thousand pleasure-seekers daily disport themselves, as nearly in the Parisian manner as the Presbyterian temper allows, and the steeples crane their stern dismayed tops to see the sculptured cocottes that dance upon upstart pinnacles.

I looked in vain for the genteel old house. It must be the Japanese Pavilion that occupies its place, and its later uses are to be given over to the new permanent museum and art gallery. This is an enormous pile in what, to be brief and restrained, may be called the Waterhouse style of architecture. Its material, red sandstone, imitates as nearly as possible the terracotta of buildings we know too well. Strange, is it not, that a country always the mother of excellent architects should be at the pains to borrow or imitate just this? The interior is, in colour, less lamentable; for the greyer stone contrasts agreeably with brass fittings, and makes a quiet background for sculpture of which there is a great show in the principal court. Another court contains a well-arranged collection of architectural drawings, from Wren and Inigo Jones to the present time. This is balanced by a collection of prehistoric antiquities, with rich gatherings of memorials of Old Glasgow and other towns in side galleries. The galleries flanking the architectural court contain collections of Black and White work and photographs, and an end gallery is filled with precious work in furniture and applied art, from the collections of Sir T. Gibson Carmichael and others.

The top-lit galleries on the upper floor corresponding to these will ultimately contain the fine picture-collection of the Corporation, but at present are filled with a loan collection of pictures by painters English, French and Dutch, of the nineteenth century. More ancient schools, it should be mentioned, are to some extent represented in the Royal Reception Rooms each side of the chief entrance below. Among the less-known pictures here is a magnificent Hals belonging to Mr. Arthur Sanderson. Mr. Beattie's collection, recently shown at Messrs. Laurie's in London, has also been drawn upon for its charming little child by Ambrogio de Predis and other works; and the Marquis of Bute's full-length version of Velazquez' Pope is also here. The charm of this tiny, sparsely hung gathering might prove to the contrivers how far too lavish they have been upstairs. There is some bad excuse at yearly exhibitions like the Academy's for piling pictures up in a treble row as close as they will hang; but when pictures are not greedily seeking a buyer or a first criticism, how foolish to make a mutually destructive tedium of them, and to insult the specially invited guest by putting him where he cannot speak. One or two groups of these pictures, carefully chosen and carefully hung, would have been a delight; as it is, pleasure is discounted by the usual headache and disgust.

I shall touch now only on two points in the whole collection, namely the French and the Scotch pictures, leaving aside the older and more modern English groups that are familiar enough to us in London galleries. No one, however, should miss Romney's portrait of his wife; two exquisite heads of children, attributed to George Morland, but more like unusually subtle Romneys, and a tiger and python by James Ward. It will be observed that the nineteenth century

is allowed to claim any painters who overlapped into it from the eighteenth.

The French section shows once more how much keener Scottish collectors are in this field than English. They were ahead of English amateurs in buying Corot, Rousseau, Millet and Monticelli, and other masters are to be found in the present collection who are rarely to be met in London galleries. Two of the keenest collectors are Mr. Arthur Kay, Mr. William Burrell, and Mr. T. G. Arthur. Thus we find here a Géricault, two or three Daumiers, a Ricard and a Manet. There are even two paintings by Chassériau here on loan. It has been thought well to hang one of these in the corner of the corridor, and the other is too high to be seen. There are also two lithographs in the black

XUM

le,

au.

ty.

ers

an

he he

ist

its

nt

in

he

ed ait

nt

te

SS

n

gd

i

3

and white section. In fifty years, at our present rate of progress, these men will be recognised by our national collections.

I wish, instead of having all the English up again, the directors had arranged a careful series of Scottish painters only. There are the beginnings of such a collection as it is: Jamesone figures in the Burgh Memorial, there are many Raeburns, some good Wilkies, John Phillips, and others of the older men. An early period of Mr. Orchardson's work, unknown in the South, is illustrated. But there are one or two recent Scotchmen who are by no means familiar. G. P. Chalmers has been shown once or twice in London, but I have never seen the remarkable head of Israels by him, worked upon also by Sir George Reid and Mr. Hugh Cameron. Curiously enough it is better than the work of any one of those men separately. Then there is Alexander Fraser, an uncertain artist, but one who does remarkable work at times. Mr. William McTaggart shuns London exhibitions. A representative collection of his work has been shown recently in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dundee, but no London firm has induced the author to send his pictures South. The examples in the Exhibition have a great deal of charm; they are full of wind and light and fresh air; the figures are put in with something of Hook's naïveté, but with a lighter, less insistent hand. Finally there is Mr. D. Williamson, another uncertain artist, but capable at times of astonishingly fine work, as a "Cornfield" in this collection shows. Mr. Hugh Cameron himself has a vague charm, for an eye that has not seen him too constantly. One is apt, no doubt, to overpraise this unfamiliar work, and to underpraise, perhaps, corresponding work of more familiar painters. To these less hackneyed names I must limit the present notice.

#### SCOTCH LIFE INSURANCE.

THE report of the Scottish Provident Institution for the year 1900 is a good example of the success of Scotch caution. The new business transacted during the year is slightly in excess of the corresponding item in 1899, and the expenditure in proportion to the premiums is rather less than it was in the previous year. It would be easy for a company with such a reputation as the Scottish Provident possesses to transact a much larger volume of new business if the company chose to pay anything like the amount which some other offices think it worth while to disburse for this purpose. But the institution very emphatically, and very rightly, protests against extravagant expenditure, and prefers to consult the welfare of existing policy-holders rather than spend extravagant sums, which might make it grow bigger, and would certainly make it grow worse.

and would certainly make it grow worse.

The inherent attractions of the Office, however, enable it to combine steady development with conspicuous economy. Its funds and its premium income increase, and its expenditure remains between 10 and 11 per cent. of its premium income, as compared with an average expense ratio of British offices of about 15 per cent. of the premiums. The rate of interest earned upon its funds slightly exceeds 3\frac{3}{4}\$ per cent., which is an improvement upon the return obtained in 1899. Caution has so far given way to enterprise as to induce the proposal of certain changes in the original deed of constitution of the company, and, however wise the founders may have been over sixty years ago, there can be no doubt that improvements are now possible, and that the new proposals will further the successful progress of the institution.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company, which was founded some years earlier than the Scottish Provident, also exhibits in a very marked degree the characteristic caution of Scotsmen in financial affairs. The new business done in 1900 was somewhat below the company's average for recent years. But, as we have frequently explained, a small new business is more likely to be beneficial to existing policy-holders than a large amount of new assurances. The funds of the company show a considerably larger increase than usual, and the rate of interest which they yielded is well in excess of the rate assumed in valuing the

liabilities. The expenditure provided for also exceeds the expenditure incurred, with the result that in this respect also the company has a source of profit for its policy-holders. The claims by death were lower than usual, and were well within the amount expected and provided for; this constitutes a third source of surplus, of which the participating policy-holders will reap the benefit when the bonus declaration is made at the end of next year.

The Edinburgh has not attained to the magnitude of the two Scottish giants, but it has long been characterised by a steadiness of operation, which affords convincing evidence of sound and cautious management. One feature of the company, which is perhaps especially noticeable, is the readiness with which it will accommodate itself to the requirements of policy-holders. It does not pretend that one of its schemes is better than another, or that it can work miracles with the funds entrusted to it but on the average it will return to its policy-holders in any form they choose the premiums paid by the assured. Of course if a man dies soon after effecting assurance he receives a great deal more than he has paid in premiums; and if he lives a long time the sum assured, when it becomes a claim, amounts to the return of all the premiums paid, accumulated at a moderate rate of interest. But the Office has a rich variety of schemes, and is prepared to issue policies of assurance well calculated to meet the requirements of all classes of policy-holders. In doing this they may possibly depart from the conservative methods of some offices, but they do not deviate from the caution which is characteristic of life assurance, especially Scotch life assurance, at its best.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### CONSCRIPTION.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

26 June, 1901.

SIR,—Since I suggested recently in a letter to the SATURDAY REVIEW the formation of a league for explaining to the public the meaning of and the necessity for compulsory home defence service it has been pointed out to me that there is already in existence an Army League.

There is no advantage in the continual multiplication of such societies, and it is clear that if the Army League will undertake the task it will render an invaluable service to the nation. If on the other hand the Army League is not prepared to advocate the principle of compulsion for home defence it appears to me to be a body which is not worth supporting.

The main point to bear in mind is that no reform in

The main point to bear in mind is that no reform in the desired direction can be expected from any Government until resolute pressure is applied from outside.

I am, yours, &c.

NEWTON.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Bombay, 31 May, 1901.

SIR,—Nearly every writer on conscription as the best means for recruiting for the army to meet the conditions imposed by modern war seems tacitly to assume that the Continental form of conscription is the only form in which it can be applied. But, sea-girt as we are and having a powerful navy to command the ocean ways, there are many reasons that indicate that our old national form of conscription, namely a balloted Militia, slightly modified would amply meet our necessities. The slight modifications, however, are of vast importance. They are as follows; permanent cadres of officers and non-commissioned officers and staff, a ballot that gathers equally from all classes of society, and a continual succession of men coming up for training to keep the permanent cadres employed all the year round. Recruits could be called out for six months to start with and after that the same men could be called out two months each successive year until they had completed four trainings or one complete year's training. The officers and N.C.O.'s, being permanent, would be professional men knowing their business. Take the infantry as an example; if each battalion consisted of 2,000 men on paper, there

would be 500 recruits and 1,500 men, more or less trained, from whom 1,000 could be selected for active service leaving 1,000 to meet drafts, deaths, emigration, and forming garrisons at home. There would always be 150,000 men forthcoming for the regular army for service in India and the colonies and for small wars. With such a Militia conscription no man would be taken from his work for any length of time, and those who have seen our recruits on joining and again a few months after could not but acknowledge the gain in health and strength and vigour that would accrue to the nation by a great part of its manhood having compulsorily to undergo a period of military training and discipline.

Yours truly,

C. B. Mayne, Major R. E.

### MAX O'RELL'S STYLE. To the Editor of the Saturday Review.

London, 25 June, 1901.

SIR,—A few days ago I read the following in the Paris "Figaro": "Bien que Max O'Rell ait choisi un pseudonyme anglais, bien qu'il parle anglais comme la feue reine Victoria, bien qu'il ait fait plus de deux mille conférences en anglais, il est Français et bien Français, car il a trop d'esprit et il écrit trop brillamment notre langue [the italics are mine] pour être autre chose". Now the critics who write for the Paris "Figaro" possess a very decent knowledge of French; but what am I to think of their ability to judge French prose when I read your reviewer, who says of my book "Sa Majesté l'Amour": "His French, generally, is as slovenly as French style can be"?—Yours faithfully, MAX O'RELL.

## SAINT FRANCIS OF ASSISI. To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Livorno, 5 June, 1901.

SIR,—In the brief notice which you devote in your issue of I June to Mr. Adderley's "Francis, the Little Poor Man of Assisi", your reviewer states that the author in his list of modern biographers "rather strangely omits the excellent essay by Sir James Stephen in his Ecclesiastical Biographies". To my mind the omission is not strange, but natural and entirely commendable. Sir James himself says that his essay "is not a biography but a rapid sketch", and this alone would warrant Mr. Adderley in omitting it from a "list of modern biographies". But the omission is also commendable, for the essay deserves to be forgotten as being the singular aberration of a fine intelligence. Sir James Stephen's picture of the Saint teems with inaccuracies and bubbles over with narrow-minded prejudices. It is little better than a brilliant sneer, and is anything but "excellent". The unkind scoffings and the turgid witticisms are all in the worst of taste, and bear witness to a complete failure to comprehend the character of the most charming of all the Saints. It passes belief that the SATURDAY REVIEW should call such an essay "excellent". An essay which styles Saint Francis of Assisi an "unlearned, half-crazy fugitive", which speaks of his image as "cheerless and unalluring", which describes the proved fact of the stigmata as a "grotesque drama" that "would have been rejected as extravagant by the novelist to whom we owe the Arabian Nights, and as profane by the authors with whom Don Quixote was familiar", such an essay is rightly treated with the contempt of silence, and is best relegated to the forgotten Limbo of the Edinburgh's attempts to estimate ideas which were beyond its intelligence, and ideals which were out of its reach.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
M. CARMICHAEL

[Sir James Stephen's biography of S. Francis seemed to us "excellent" as furnishing a wonderfully vivid portrait of the Saint; the reader may disagree with much that the author says but he cannot rise from a study of the essay without feeling that he has been introduced in a masterly manner to a character of rare power and attractiveness; and this general effect of

the biography more than counterbalances the somewhat scornful criticisms at the end of it.—ED. S.R.]

## THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL. To the Editor of the Saturday Review.

Pallazina Castelli, Via Ferdinando Bartolommei,

SIR,-The extraordinary violence of the "religious" objection felt in many quarters to the proposed legisla-tion of marriage with the sister of one's deceased wife is a source of great perplexity to many persons who are neither immoral nor unintelligent. Now the SATURDAY REVIEW has, I believe, been a consistent—and occasionally somewhat abusive—opponent of the Bill in question; it has poured vitriol upon the defenders of the measure, calling them advocates of lust and incest; to the SATURDAY REVIEW, therefore, I address myself, in the assurance that here, at any rate, I shall find reasons, good or bad but still reasons, for an opposition which appears to my uninstructed intellect so unreasonable. I am told, then, that the "religious" objection is based upon a verse in the Book of Leviticus, and upon that alone. Well, here is the "Neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister" (marg. or, one wife to another) "to vex her... beside the other, in her life-time." (A.V.) The Revised Version gives "to be a rival to her" instead of "to vex her". In Robert Young's translation the passage reads,—
"And one woman unto another thou shalt not take, to be an adversary, . . . beside her during her life."
The plain meaning of all which appears to be that it is unlawful to commit bigamy, whether with your wife's sister or anybody else. Not a word is said against marriage with a wife's sister after the wife is dead. In fact, for the purposes of those who oppose the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, the passage is wholly irrelevant. And it is irrelevant from other points of view too. In the first place, it is simply one clause out of a lengthy code; and if we are to bind ourselves by one clause we must, to be consistent, bind ourselves by all the others. We have no right to pick and choose. Every woman who "falls" must be burnt alive, if she happen to be the daughter of a priest; no person may indulge in the savoury, if somewhat coarse, delights of black puddings, on peril of being cut off from among his people; nor may any of us shave off the corner of our beards, as long as we have any connexion with the clergy. Such are some of the restrictions incumbent upon us if we, being Gentiles and Christians, choose to place ourselves under a primitive code of regulations imposed upon the barbarous ancestors of the Jewish race several thousand years ago. It seems, however, that there is another argument which must be considered. I am told that by the act

It seems, however, that there is another argument which must be considered. I am told that by the act and fact and pact of marriage the relations of a man's wife become his relations, in the same categories; and that, in consequence, a man who wishes to marry the sister of his deceased wife is guilty of wishing to marry his own sister. But this is the language of the asylums. A connexion through marriage is not consanguinity, and no amount of sophistry will ever make it so. You may pass an Act of Parliament declaring that Peking mandarins are all Scotch Highlanders, but the distinctions of race will not be affected by the measure.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FREDERIC H. BALFOUR.

Our correspondent is arguing only against himself. The Christian objection to marriage with a deceased wife's sister does not rest on the Levitical code, nor could any intelligent person seriously imagine that any text dislocated from its context could be the foundation of this opposition. The religious objection rests on Christ's own endorsement of the pre-Levitical status of man and wife as "one flesh". Our correspondent apparently has not considered that to ignore affinity and consider only consanguinity in the matter of marriage unions is to allow a man to marry his step-daughter, and would reduce the sin of the Corinthian reprobated by S. Paul (for Mr. Balfour will have only scriptural arguments) to an offence at no time very rare and in those

days almost regular in comparison with S. Paul's description of it as an enormity unknown in the Pagan society of the day. S. Paul strikes us as a better guide society of the day. S. Paul strikes us as a better guide in these matters than our correspondent and all the others who are so anxious for men to marry their deceased wives' sisters.—ED. S. R.]

#### MONSIGNOR VAUGHAN'S CONCLUSION.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW. Archbishop's House, Westminster, London, S.W.

-As already stated, I share the opinion of those who think that the practice of vivisection, under certain conditions, should be tolerated. Nevertheless, I offered the Hon. Stephen Coleridge every facility for refuting that view by reducing the whole of our case to three simple propositions, viz.:—(1) Beasts exist for the use and benefit of man. (2) In adapting beasts to his own use, man may subject them to some degree of pain and inconvenience, and (2) A certain proportion must be inconvenience, and (3) A certain proportion must be maintained between the end to be obtained and the

ife

AY

in

of

lf,

be

ii-

n-",

of

1e

s

d d

t

e

maintained between the end to be obtained and the means employed.

The case for vivisection rests upon the truth of these three propositions, as entirely as a three-legged stool rests upon its three legs. If therefore it be unsound or false, Mr. Coleridge's obvious course was to discover and to point out the unsound leg, and so to bring the whole structure to the ground. It is not easy to see how allusions to Jack the Ripper, and to drowning sailors, or even to Boer prisoners can help him, while the three propositions remain untouched. The chief difficulty, in arguing with anti-vivisectors, nearly always arises from the fact that they are so vague in all their statements, and will insist upon dealing in generalities instead of dealing with principles. The nearest approach to an attempt at an answer to my last letter that I can discover in Mr. Coleridge's is where he writes: "There is a wide difference between driving horses to death to escape from savages, and where he writes: "There is a wide difference between driving horses to death to escape from savages, and vivisecting them in a laboratory". No one denies that there is a difference. And it was hardly necessary for Mr. Coleridge to point that out, unless some important inference were to be drawn from it. But this we fail to discover. The only question bearing upon our present controversy is, are both these acts, however different, sanctioned by the same divine mandate? If Mr. Coleridge allows that we have a perfect right to inflict Coleridge allows that we have a perfect right to inflict pain upon a horse in the first case, because it may lead to the saving of one man's life: but that we have no right whatever to inflict pain upon a horse in the second case although it may lead to the saving of hundreds of why. That is all. The statement, as it stands, is not exactly axiomatic. It is not so luminously obvious that its mere enunciation must carry conviction. If Mr. Coleridge could point out why it is right to vivient a horse with white and sour in the horse of saving. sect a horse with whip and spur in the hope of saving the life of one man, and yet wrong to vivisect a horse with lancet and scalpel in the hope of thereby saving the lives of hundreds of men, we should have something to go upon. But he leaves us unenlightened. And we ask in vain.

Logic is scarcely Mr. Coleridge's strong point. This is to be regretted, although, if we bear in mind the brief he holds, it must be admitted that a lively imagination, begetting pleasant phantoms of vanquished S. Augustines and of Monsignori in "precipitate flight", is not without its compensations. The general reader is usually credited with a fund of sound common sense, so I think I shall be pretty safe, if I leave him to

judge between us.

In conclusion, let me assure Mr. Coleridge that I desire the alleviation of pain quite as ardently as he does, but that I think his methods of realising that desire are entirely mistaken. I may regret the pain and irritation that a mustard-plaster may cause a sensitive patient, but I should allow it to remain all the same in view of future consequences well recognised. same, in view of future consequences well recognised by the doctor that ordered its application—and so of vivisection.

John S. Vaughan. vivisection.

[We cannot print any more letters on this subject.-ED. S.R.]

### REVIEWS.

THE PROBLEM OF FRANCE.

"La France." Par J. E. C. Bodley. Paris: Librairie Guillaumin et Cie. 1901.

N the preface to this volume Mr. Bodley reminds us that in the eighteenth century many Englishmen of culture wrote French like their mother-tongue. was then an elegant accomplishment has now become a feat and the author is quite justified in claiming credit for himself in this matter, for so far as we are aware he is the first Englishman since Beckford who has written a book of note in the two languages. We will even venture to say that we prefer this book in French, for it has lost in the transition a certain stilted diction which at times marred its presentation in English. The rendering of his "France" in French is not only further evidence of the immense industry of the writer but it shows that he is conscious of a mission. His reputation as a trained investigator and conscientious student was already assured, but he must also have felt that it was good for the French to know what Mr. Bodley thought of them and their institutions. That they are reasonably grateful appears from a recent notice of this work by the Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé in the "Revue des Deux Mondes". No one has been surprised to find that accomplished writer gently ironical. To M. de Vogüé the English critic of his countrymen was playing the part of the hero of an old farce "L'Anglais, ou le fou raisonnable". As one or two French students of modern England have recently criticised us in such fashion that if we were rude enough to call them madmen we fear we could not add that they were "raisonnables", the most susceptible Frenchman should cry "quits", and feel obliged to Mr. Bodley for the trouble he has taken.

But Frenchmen as a rule care little about foreign views on their politics and politicians. Herein they are the exact opposite of Americans whose first question (as Mr. Bryce reminds us) is "What do you think of our insti-tutions?" If Americans could not read English, Mr. Bryce would have seen his admirable work pirated and translated into the vernacular almost before it had been noticed by our own press. This is partly due to the uneasy sense of a recent civilisation. As the parvenu in society "moving about in worlds not realised" is anxious as to the impression he makes on others, so a nation recently "arrived" wants to feel sure that its rivals have a just appreciation of its importance. An analogous sentiment causes the German Imperialist to resent the fact that long-established empires do not envy his newly found magnificence. Hence indeed the root of much German Anglophobia. Now this feeling is almost entirely absent in France whose civilisation is Frenchmen indeed resent keenly attacks upon their army, as has been made clear during and since the unfortunate "affaire", but the vast majority care little or nothing what view other folk take of their constitutional machinery. That is why we fear that Mr. Bodley's industry may not benefit as much as it should those for whom it is intended.

It is almost unnecessary to say that having formed his views after prolonged consideration before he expressed them in English, Mr. Bodley has not changed them when he renders them in French and he still attributes the pessimism and discontent which undoubtedly prevail in modern French society to a political system for which the French are conscious that they are entirely unfitted. Other investigators had arrived long ago at the conclusion that representative government was not destined to bring contentment to France, but they had not before them the curious phenomenon of this pessimism and distrust of their national future which is without doubt becoming an obsession among the most thinking minds of France. Walter Bagehot studied French minds of France. Walter Bagehot studied French politics fifty years ago and time has borne out the views he formed. Frenchmen he said were too clever for representative government; to make it a success a good solid foundation of general stupidity was requisite such as is always at hand in our own country. Now this is undoubtedly true. A French Assembly, as Proudhon said, is like "a box of matches". But matches should at least serve to strike a light which Mr. Bodley thinks

is no longer a characteristic of the French Legislature, though M. de Vogüé will have it that there are twenty young men to be found there as good as any of the great names of the past. At any rate the matches have grown damp. We will not venture to decide between two observers so competent to form an opinion, but, after all, every country has the government that it deserves. This is an elementary law of political science.

serves. This is an elementary law of political science.

Mr. Bodley is well aware of the many gifts and virtues of Frenchmen; he appreciates them at their proper value, and yet the best comfort he can find for them is that they must pray for a despotism tempered by the appellations or forms of a Republic which we take to be what he mouns when he commends a coin with the head of Napoleon on one side and the words "Ré-publique Française" on the other. Very possibly he is right: it is a case in which we cannot venture ourselves to dogmatise, but one thing we think is plaincountry where material comfort ha become the principal object of desire is at all events in a fair way to lose predominance in the world. We discussed last week the meaning of the decline of population in France which in itself is not necessarily a sign of decadence, but we do regard it as a serious sign when a large number of intelligent people profess indifference to the future of the lost provinces. We believe that Frenchmen still have it in them to become what a Prussian officer after Jena called "supernatural beings but then where is the man to come from to evoke the The growth of such a colonial Empire as theirs is no true sign of greatness and the Frenchman takes no real interest in it. He does not want to colonise, there is room for him at home, and he feels that to be lord of the Sahara is no compensation for losing the hegemony of Europe. How utterly dead are the formulæ of the Revolution is clearly shown by the alliance with a despotism which is hailed because it seems to place France on an equality with other Great Powers though it be but a greatness à deux.

Mr. Bodley has exposed ruthlessly the fictions brought into vogue by the Revolution, but at all events they gave France her general level of prosperity which is the most striking feature to the chance visitor. Napoleon organised the work of the Revolution and gave the Frenchman the chance of individual distinction which was the motive power of the stupendous feats of his reign. When the supreme distributor of rewards had passed away and the enthusiasms of the Revolution also, it became too clear that high-sounding phrases and the cultivation of a frantic egoism were not a permanent foundation on which to build a State. The dire legacy of the Revolution was that France was entirely cut adrift from her long and glorious history before 1789. The Revolution opened a chasm which nothing has served to bridge. That is the lamentable fact to which we are always brought back and for which there is no remedy. Mr. Bodley thinks it strange that the cata-strophes of 1870 should have been followed by far greater national depression than those of 1814 and 1815. We confess we do not share his surprise. It is a very different thing to be beaten by Germany single handed from falling before the attacks of coalesced Europe and a nation may well feel no resentment at its conquest by a world in arms while its heart is cowed and ulcerated after being beaten, stripped and humiliated by a single adversary. If that feeling of resent-ment passes away we shall then indeed despair of France.

The affectation of cosmopolitanism which we have observed among so many cultivated Frenchmen seems to us of worse presage than the scramble for glory under the Empire. The "nationalism" of late years is in its origin an easily explicable if frantic protest against the threatened decay of the old French faith in the destiny of the country. So far it must be forgiven, but its evil effects need no comment. One reason why the Republic wins no wide popularity but is rather acquiesced in than approved of is that it is the enemy of great personal distinction which Napoleon saw to be the desire of all Frenchmen. He gave it full rein with the astonishing results his rule produced. As Taine pointed out, he threw open a gigantic field of competition where everyone was sure of finding his reward. But such a system demands an impartial judge to dis-

tribute the prizes. When universal suffrage has become the master the prizes have sunk in value and the way to procure them is by mean and pettifogging arts rather than by startling and heroic achievements. Talented and high-minded Frenchmen being conscious of this, as a rule, abjure politics, and the army resent it for they see no chance of glory. Unfortunately the Revolution overthrew the old family or caste traditions of public service and the modern machinery wants that master hand which is only a happy accident. Mr. Bodley's promised book on the Church may perhaps enlighten us as to the possibility of a Catholic revival in the body politic. For with the army the Church is the only institution which has living force; the rest are but fleeting shades.

#### OUR PLAYGROUND IN THE FAR EAST.

"Japanese Plays and Playfellows." By Osman Edwards.
London: Heinemann. 1901. 108. net.
THERE is subtle irony in Mr. Edwards' disavowal

of any intention to compete in the crowded field of Japanese sociology with those who have lived more than six months, or less than six weeks, in the Tenshi's dominions. His own stay was limited to half a year. A visit of six weeks' duration, or less, is usually productive in the mind of the average traveller of a firm conviction that he knows all that is needful of Japan and its people. But a stay of six months or more may not improbably result in his realising that he has still much to learn. Mr. Edwards is to be congratulated on receiving his impressions for the most part direct from those educated Japanese men and women whom he met at health resorts in the interior. Opportunities were thus afforded to visitor and visited to become acquainted in circumstances which were agreeably conducive to a correct understanding of individual tastes and national idiosyncrasies. And we confess that his scrupulous fairness, as exhibited in every line of his book, pleases us. He shares none of those extreme views in which the resident alien, not less than the peripatetic journalist, is apt to indulge, whether it be in the direction of blame or praise. He does not pretend that Japan is the Garden of Eden, nor does he, on the other hand, invite the unco' guid to mourn with him over Japanese depravity. What he has written about the institution of the Yoshiwara, for example, is undoubtedly true, and he has described the condition of the inmates with a tenderness that is infinitely creditable, whilst not seeking to minimise the demoralising effects which the system is acknowledged, even by the Japanese themselves, to produce.

We are glad that he has accorded to the geisha her proper place in the community. She is a singer and dancer, and her raison d'être is to beguile time. She is engaged for the express purpose of diffusing gaiety and good humour among the convives at riverside and other hostelries, and her training has been of a nature to enable her to engage in vocal and saltatory exercises with satisfaction to herself and her countrymen. Her terpsichorean abilities are not to be judged by our standard of perfection, and her laughter as well as her high-pitched notes may be often most painfully forced. But she is not necessarily immoral, and it has to be recorded to the credit of the pleasure-loving class with whom her services are most in request that a geisha of virtuous reputation is more sought after than one whose behaviour is regarded as lax. Mr. Edwards refers to the tendency among the married ladies of Japan to stigmatise the geisha as neko (cats), and the origin of this expression, which is not by any means designed to convey admiration of the musicians' tactics when the other sex is in question, should perhaps be explained. Originally the guitar or samisen was brought to Japan in 1558 from the Loochoo Islands, where it is known as ja mi-sen, literally snake-body strings. At that time its square wooden sounding-box was usually faced with snake-skin, but this material being scarcer in Japan than in Loochoo the Kioto makers of musical instru-ments were driven to the use of cat's-skin. Neko, as a term of reproach, came to be applied to the users of the cat's-skin-covered guitars soon afterwards. The jamisen was played in Loochoo, it is said, to scare away snakes, as its sounds were declared to resemble the cry of the mongoose which from time immemorial has preyed on serpents of all kinds, and is indigenous to these outposts of the Japanese Empire. Among the uses to which the Japanese put the jamisen or samisen to-day snake-scaring or serpent-charming has, as far as we are aware, no place, though the suggestion has before now been rather unkindly made—by persons who are unable, of course, to appreciate Oriental music—that the instrument might with advantage be sent back to Loochoo and devoted solely to the discharge of its primary functions.

It is pleasant to gather from Mr. Edwards' book that when he was able to penetrate to remote districts where the globe-trotter is never seen he met with unfailing courtesy and consideration, and was not asked to pay exorbitant prices for his accommodation at Japanese hotels. When he was at Mitsugahama, in the Southern island of Shikoku, he was close to the renowned shrine of Kompira. He does not appear to have visited it, but he probably saw the passengers on inland sea steamers casting overboard their written appeals to the local deity, when nearing the Shikoku Coast, in the hope that the missives would reach the shore somewhere not far away from the revered spot. He seems to have been a little puzzled with "Asa okuri,—Yu Mukai", which is nothing more nor less than the Japanese equivalent of "Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest", and is expressed with singular neatness and force.

The account given of Japanese plays and leading actors is readable and informing, and the volume embodies a most praiseworthy and we think successful effort to present a faithful picture of Japanese life in certain of its phases which have hitherto been exposed to regrettable and widespread misapprehension. It should prove to be a step towards a truer comprehension of Japan and its people than has hitherto prevailed.

### THE CAR WITHOUT THE MOTOR.

"The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom and its Outgrowths." By Leonard Courtney. London: Dent. 1901. 7s. 6d.

I'may seem ungracious to quarrel with a book, admirable as far as it goes, on the ground that it is

admirable as far as it goes, on the ground that it is what it is and not something else; and if Mr. Courtney were not Mr. Courtney, we should feel nothing but gratitude for his work. But it is impossible to avoid a sense of disappointment when a man of qualifications so unique—a student and a philosopher on the one hand and an active and experienced politician on the -gives us what after all is only another-though doubtless a good—text-book. We have discovered nothing in Mr. Courtney's volume which is not to be found in other well-known and easily accessible books; no new facts and (what is more vexatious) no new illumination. Mr. Courtney describes our institutions, he does not interpret them; he is in the line of succession of Anson and Todd, not of Bagehot and Seeley. One ought not perhaps to complain of this, but one cannot help regretting it. Learning and industry are so common, insight so rare; and for a thousand men who can describe a constitution there is hardly one who can understand it. A constitution in fact can only be understood by what lies without itself, by the forces that lay hold of it and work it; and it is prerorces that lay hold of it and work it; and it is precisely these that are apt to lie beyond the ken of the ordinary student. But Mr. Courtney must know them well. He is a man of affairs; he has helped to work the machine; and he suggests by his title that it is its working he will explain. Yet that is precisely what he does not. He draws us the wheels -we have seen them drawn so often before !but he has hardly a word to say of the motive power. The composition of the Houses of Parliament, their relations to one another and to the Crown, the organisation of the judicial bench, the structure of local, of colonial and of Indian government—all this it is of interest to know, even in bare outline; but in bare outline it has all been already set forth again and again. What the student of politics really wants to get at is something that lies behind all this—the passions, interests,

personalities, ideals, that set the machinery in motion, and the way in which they organise themselves to do it. The result of a general election, as Mr. Courtney remarks, is commonly taken to represent "the sense of the country, the voice of the people, the expression of the national will"; and he notes that "an examination of its claims to these honours would seem to indicate the extreme insecurity of the title." But the examination Mr. Courtney offers us has reference merely to our English method of voting by majorities, the absurdity of which, from a certain point of view, he is at pains once more to expose. Now a method of voting is not unimportant; but how important it is, and how efficient for good or for evil, can only be gauged in connexion with the influences by which it is manipulated. Not so much who votes, or how, but what controls the voter, would seem to be the crucial political question. How great, in English politics, is the influence of the liquor trade, of railways, of trades unions, of philanthropic associations, of party caucuses, of snobbery, bribery, personalities, ideals, ambitions, women and cant? How much are we governed by statesmen and how much by wire-pullers? Are we an aristocracy, a plutocracy, a democracy, or all three at once? What, in fact, is this "will" that gets itself represented in Parliament, and that we have to accept as national and "general"? These, it is true, are questions to which no complete answer is possible; but something, and something of interest, we are sure, Mr. Courtney might tell us if he chose. To ignore them is to condemn to a certain tediousness and unreality any critical discussion of the constitution. When, for example, we are considering the nature of the franchise it is easy and elements. the franchise it is easy and plausible to argue that most women are as fit to exercise it as most men, but it does not follow that it would be a wise thing to double the constituencies at a stroke. We need to consider first how the new vote would be organised, and what would be its effect on the efficiency and character of the party machine. Or again, it has often been explained—and Mr. Courtney explains it once more-that from the point of view of the equality of votes nothing could be more inequitable than our present system of majority voting. But is that point of view of any real importance? Does it much matter whether Parliament represents with more or less accuracy that particular phase of shifting and heterogeneous opinion which crystallises for the moment at the crisis of a general election? On the other hand, it is of real importance that the House of Commons should contain a majority stable enough to support a ministry; and any measure which would tend—as any application of Mr. Hare's scheme should do—to break up the historic parties into groups must always be looked upon with grave suspicion. The real object of any modern constitution is to select a set of men sufficiently capable and publicspirited, and sufficiently in touch with the common sense of the nation, as it manifests itself in the long run, to carry on the business of legislation and government. If the constitution does this, it is comparatively immaterial what form it assumes; but its doing of this, or failing to do it, will depend in large part on factors, which, though they may be properly extraneous to itself, cannot be profitably omitted from a discussion of its merits.

Turning from home to imperial politics, Mr. Courtney, we note, touches briefly on the question of Federation, but only to arrive at the usual conclusion "we had better wait". Perhaps we had, though there is such a thing as waiting too long, and one colony, at least, is getting impatient. Still, the immense difficulty of the problem, which is economic even more than political, may well cause statesmen to hesitate. Meantime, however, one thing seems clear. Whatever may be the ultimate form which the constitution of the Empire may assume, the self-governing colonies will claim an increasing share in the determination of its policy. Hitherto, we have kept the control of foreign relations in our own hands, but not without a certain amount of friction. The annexation of New Guinea by Australia—an act which the Imperial Government disallowed—was an indication of a tendency which will be certainly emphasised by the new federal government. Australia has a foreign policy of her own, a policy which we have

an

th of

ha

m

hi

su

is

ur

his ha is H

ar free we me re A or in me an wi pl

ne in he of or F ya co th sr re co gala

heard crudely summed up in the phrase "the Pacific for Australia, and the rest of the world for Great Britain". The Colonial, in fact, appears to be even more "expansive" than the Englishman at home; and in this and in other respects—notably in the treatment of native races and of alien immigration—he is likely to come into conflict with the best opinion here. The federation of the Empire must perhaps be preceded—it should certainly be accompanied—by the formation of a sound imperial public opinion. In that opinion it is our business to see that the sobriety, the conscience, and the far-descended culture of this country find an adequate and predominant representation, side by side with the energy and zeal of the Colonials. The proper adjustment of our economic and political relations is an important problem; but still more important is the shaping of an ideal that shall regard the Empire not as a lucrative piece of private property, but as an estate held in trust for civilisation.

### A MALICIOUS MYSTERY.

"Lilith." Par Remy de Gourmont. Paris : Mercure

de France. 1901.

The form of "Lilith" is the form of Flaubert's "Tentation de Saint-Antoine": dialogue, with intercalated descriptions and explanations, in a kind of elaborate system of stage-direction. It is a legend of the creation of man, beginning among the angels in the Valley of Hebron, as God muses over His six days' work, and enters upon the seventh. We see the fall of Satan, or rather his polite retirement from the celestial hierarchies; the creation of the first woman, who is Lilith, the female power of evil, as Satan is the male power of evil; the creation of Eve, the second woman, in the Garden of Eden; the fall of man and the last councils of Satan and Lilith in hell. M. de Gourmont, who is one of the most singular of contemporary French writers, has none of the plastic imagination and lyric eloquence of Flaubert; his art is subtle, perverse, coldly analytical, attaining a kind of icy imagination through the sheer logic of a clear and malicious intelligence. He has the mind of a monk who has pored over the corruptions of the flesh and the spirit in the loneliness of his cell. If he shares with many other contemporary French writers a delight in evil, his delight is disinterested, and based for the most part on contempt. He might say with Baudelaire, but more truly,

"Je hais la passion, et l'esprit me fait mal ".

He gloats over the poor animal man as a dissector might gloat over the base processes of the body which he is dividing. To him woman seems to share even more largely in the ignominy of nature, and he is pitiless with her, taking her to be the enemy. God, in his legend, makes Lilith to be the companion of man, but the clay runs short just as he is about to finish the head. How he supplies the brain must be read in the book. He breathes the breath of life into her nostrils, and she cries with her first breath: "O Lord, give me the man!" When Eve is created, her first movement is to go and look at herself in the fountain. It is she who calls the fox into being, and she says to it, "You have my soul". Lilith, because she is human and an animal, teaches Satan to sin; Eve draws Adam into transgression. And M. de Gourmont elaborates his parable with all the cruelty of a learned pleasure. He traces the seven deadly sins to the foot of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, in the first instincts which find voice in the man and woman after they have eaten the forbidden fruit. Satan has nothing to do now but listen: "Quand nous serons à sept, je m'en irai tranquille", he says, as he counts.

The book is full of fine mockery, twisting back upon itself, and becoming, in its last result, very serious. Just because he professes to respect no morality, to

The book is full of fine mockery, twisting back upon itself, and becoming, in its last result, very serious. Just because he professes to respect no morality, to accept no ready-made conclusion, M. de Gourmont becomes, in the essential sense, a moralist. In one way we are in the debt of everyone who brings an impartial intelligence to bear on those conventions which are at the best but half truths, at second best the outer coverings of truths, at the worst the negations of truths. M. de Gourmont is a logical, and there-

fore an audacious, thinker; he is a critical, rather than a creative, artist; all his books are analyses of action, or of meditation, or of first principles. In "Lilith" he has found an ingenious framework for his ideas, for his criticism of ideas; a form artistically finer than he found for "Le Songe d'une Femme", for instance, where the method of "Les Liaisons Dangereuses" was applied to less appropriate subject-matter. He is more at home with Lilith than with Anna des Loges; the symbol is more satisfying. Perhaps he is at his best in works of pure criticism, where learning and ideas come to us undisguised; in the two volumes of "Le Livre des Masques", where the French writers of to-day are indicated by touches as significant as the broad black lines of Vallotton in the accompanying portraits, or in the "Esthétique de la Langue Française", a book of grammar and of metrical theory, which is as vivid as it is learned, a book made out of "un sentiment esthétique assez violent et quelques notions historiques", as the writer tells us, but out of carefully studied "notions of history" and a just and sensitive "æsthetic feeling".

#### NOVELS.

"In Bad Company, and other Stories." By Rolf Boldrewood. London: Macmillan. 1901. 6s.

"Other Stories in Bad Company" might be the verdict of the casual critic who should dip into this book of five hundred pages haphazard. But it would not be a fair verdict. Mr. Rolf Boldrewood can write a good short story in vigorous, biting Australian. The mistake he makes is in selecting his stories for publication in book form. They would all of them do very well for readers of a daily paper who would not be over particular as to plot and writing so long as the story they read was written by the author of "Robbery Under Arms". But some of them—for instance, "Morgan the Bushranger"—are not by any means worth putting into a book. They ought to have been left on the files of Australian newspapers, paid for and forgotten. There is a certain amount of terse, clean writing in the story which gives its name to the book: but Mr. Boldrewood, like so many of the short-story writers of to-day, ought to be content with publishing only his best—and he can be good—in book form. There is plenty of strong, keen British stuff in these pages; but there is plenty, too, of what is uncommonly like hackwork. This book would have been considerably better if the potboilers included in the collection had been left out.

"A Little Grey Sheep." By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. London: Hutchinson. 1901. 6s.

Naturalists are aware that certain butterflies, graceful insects capable of aerial flights, deliberately spend their days hovering over offal. Mrs. Hugh Fraser's last novel reminds one of their existence. So far as we can find a philosophy of life in the story, it is that "every woman is at heart a rake". The novel is very badly put together: it starts as the story of two brothers who are amusing as boys, touches on "the little grey sheep", a somewhat interesting young person, and concentrates itself on a woman who is introduced as the personification of "mens sana", and goes to pieces at the first trial. The psychology is radically unsound, and there is a curious second-rate quality in the drawing of people who are supposed to be first-rate. We are really not prudish, but we object to the author dragging in quite unnecessarily things about which decent people do not speak. And really it is not for very indifferent novel-writers to attempt this kind of thing: they should learn the business of composition first. Mrs. Fraser seems to have forgotten it; she used to be able to write a decent novel, and we hope that this book marks merely a temporary aberration and not a total loss of good taste.

"On Peter's Island." By Arthur R. Ropes and Mary E. Ropes. London: Murray. 1901. 6s.

"On Peter's Island" is a novel of quite exceptional interest and literary merit. It deals with Russia in the early eighties and is obviously the outcome of an intimate knowledge of Russian life and thought. There is

e

e

ample in it to command the attention of the censor, but there is none of the lurid colouring usually characteristic of the potboiler dealing with Russia and its secret societies. Nor is the book intended to convey an idea of the condition of things in Russia to-day. Russia of the condition of things in Russia to-day. Russia has, the writers assure us, changed much in twenty years. The characters in the story are of the most cosmopolitan order, and Americans, Britons, Poles and Germans are not only each other's foils but afford the writers an opportunity for satiric and epigrammatic touches which are a tonic for the jaded system of the average novel-reader. "On Peter's Island" is, we believe a first poyel but there is much in it which believe, a first novel, but there is much in it which shows that the writers have studied style to advantage.

"The Three Days' Terror." By J. S. Fletcher. London: Long. 1901. 6s.

Mr. Fletcher's previous novels have quite established his reputation for freshness of theme and versatility of treatment. In "The Three Days' Terror" he tackles a new and more ambitious subject with undeniable dramatic power. London is put at the mercy of re-morseless conspirators in possession of a physical force, such as the world has never known, and the interest is well sustained throughout the disclosure, the development and the culmination of the gigantic plot. The reader hesitates with the ministers, shudders and groans at the catastrophe, runs in the panic of the crowd, surrenders in the helpless submission of the nation—a web so deftly spun should have been skilfully unravelled; the later chapters only tantalise instead of The final impression is of a puzzle broken convincing. but not explained.

### NEW BOOKS AND REPRINTS.

"Amateur Fish Culture." By C. E. Walker. London:

"Amateur Fish Culture." By C. E. Walker. London:
Constable. 1901.

Mr. C. E. Walker has added to his little volume on
shooting on a small income one on fish culture on a small
scale. Mr. Walker evidently takes a good deal of trouble in
his researches and is a keen and industrious collector of firsthand information. He is interested in the rainbow trout, and
is perhaps the leading authority on that bold and brilliant fish.
He writes simply enough and to the point, but in this small
book can do no more than touch the mere fringe of the subject of book can do no more than touch the mere fringe of the subject of fish-culture. A great deal of nonsense is talked and written about hish-culture. A great deal of nonsense is talked and written about the alleged troutless state of some of our best streams. There are anglers who seem to imagine that the trout are disappearing from English waters, because they cannot catch any, and they would be making experiments in the case of rivers which, as a matter of fact, hold plenty of good fish. Such preachers of re-stocking in and out of season should not be attended to. At the same time it is certain that many hard-fished waters can At the same time it is certain that many hard-ushed waters can only be kept up to a standard of excellence by the fairly constant introduction of yearling and two years' old trout. Great care must be exercised in the particular breed of fish introduced, and it is idle to turn in more fish than the water can supply with an abundance of food. Mr. Walker's little treatise may be placed on the shelf next to the larger and excellent work written by Mr. Willis Bund a few years ago.

"Pages from the Journal of a Queensland Squatter." By Oscar de Satgé. London: Hurst and Blackett. 1901. net.

Mr. Satge's gossip ranges pleasantly over three decades of Australian life. He has no thrilling adventures to record and no secrets to divulge, but he has known much that is interestno secrets to divulge, but he has known much that is interesting and instructive in Antipodean life and progress, and what he has to say he sets down unpretentiously for the amusement of his friends. His book serves to show the changes which came over Australia during the second half of the nineteenth century. For instance, in the fifties and the sixties "a hut and bough yards placed at the back of a water-hole were sufficient for a couple of flocks of sheep, two shepherds, and a hut-keeper"; in the seventies and subsequently "a profusion of paddocks of small area became necessary for the flocks, the boundary rider requiring a paddock for his horses, and a smart verandah cottage for his dwelling". Mr. de Satgé's experiences cover a good deal of ground in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. Captain Phillip, by the way, did not spell his name with one "1" as Mr. de Satgé has it.

"Romantic Essex." By Reginald A. Beckett. London: Dent. 1901. 3s. 6d. net.

1901. 3s. 6d. net.

Mr. Reginald A. Beckett adopts as the motto of his book Pater's happy line: "The addition of strangeness to beauty constitutes the romantic", and he succeeds to a surprising degree in showing that there is much that is strange, in the sense of being generally unrecognised, in Essex. It is an exceedingly interesting county to explore whether regarded

from the point or view of history, of natural history or of beauty. One of the traditions about it—that it is flat—the cycle has gone far to dissipate. But it is not along the beaten track, with which the cyclist is too often content, that Mr. Beckett takes his reader. He has searched out a thousand delightful and out-of-the-way spots, and his volume should have the effect not only of increasing the number of explorers of this part of East Anglia but of adding a new charm to places and things which some of us may think we already know well.

"Stray Leaves from a Border Garden." By Mary Pamela Milne-Home. London: Lane. 1901. 6s. net.

This is a genuine garden book, though there is not much distinction about it. The "Vernacular of the Border" is indistinction about it. The "vernacular of the border is in-teresting and instructive; in it the author gives a list of many Scottish words which have kindred forms in Swedish, Danish and Icelandic. She does not give any Norwegian equivalents; yet we recollect a tale that a Scotch gillie, stranded somehow in the wilds of Southern Norway, at once made himself quite intelligible to the natives who knew no more of Scotch or English than he of Norwegian!

"A Garden Diary." By Emily Lawless. London: Methuen. 1901. 4s. 6d. net.

A light volume, pleasant to handle and dawdle over a little as one cuts the leaves—but a little goes a long way. Reflections on Stormberg and Ladysmith and quotations from daily papers are entirely out of place in a garden book.

"Our Public Schools." By J. G. Cotton Minchin, London: Sonnenschein. 1901. 6s.

This is an agreeable addition to the literature of the day which is springing up around our public schools and Universities. Mr. Minchin, the author of "Old Harrow Days", has evidently taken a good deal of time and trouble over his work, and his stories of the great public schools are distinctly well told. But why does he deem it well to give a list of writers on London newspapers who are Wykehamists?

"The Canadian Contingents and Canadian Imperialism." By

Sanford Evans. London: Unwin. 1901. 6s.

In the main this professes to be a chronicle of what the Canadian people did and felt in regard to the South African war whilst that war was "an agitating cause" in their land. It is a thoughtful book carefully written, a pleasant contrast to the slapdash work of many of the cocksure special correspondents.

"Mrs. Green." By E. E. Rynd. London: Murray, 1901. 2s. 6d. A collection of imaginary conversations with a vulgar woman called Mrs. Green. It is dedicated to a relative of the author, "non sine risu magnoque amore". There is nothing to laugh at in this book. It is quite as tedious as "Mr. Dooley" or "Mr. Miggs", and that is saying a great

"Royal Academy Pictures." The Royal Academy Supplement of "The Magazine of Art". London: Cassell. 1901. 7s. 6d.

Is bound to find its public. It is no disparagement to this publication to express a grave doubt as to whether it could possibly whet the appetite for Burlington House just now of such as have any feeling for art.

### RAILWAY BOOKS.

"The History of the Midland Railway." By Clement E. Stretton. London: Methuen. 1901. 12s. 6d.

About a quarter of a century ago, when the company was at the height of its popularity, Mr. Williams published "The Midland Railway: Its Rise and Progress," giving a very readable sketch of the origin of the line and its growth down to that date. Mr. Stretton in the more elaborate work now before us has set himself to review the earlier period in greater detail and has set himself to review the earlier period in greater detail and to deal also with the less exciting developments which have taken place in the history of the company during the interval which has elapsed since his predecessor's book appeared. The author, who has made a lifelong study of the subject and has lived from boyhood in the heart of the Midland system, was probably better qualified than any man living for the task he has undertaken, and the result is a valuable addition to the rapidly increasing mass of modern English railway literature, readly the whole of which has come into existence since the rapidly increasing mass of modern English railway literature, nearly the whole of which has come into existence since the awakening of public interest in such matters by the race to Edinburgh in 1888. The book is profusely, and on the whole well illustrated, though the gradient profiles are on too small a scale to be of any practical value.

"Poor's Manual of Railroads." New York: Poor. 1900.

"Poor's Manual of Railroads." New York: Poor. 1900.

This monumental work contains in its 1,500 pages of small print an inexhaustible mass of historical, financial and other information concerning the railroads of North America. The value of such a book depends entirely on the strict accuracy of the statistics compiled and on this point the critic on this side of the water is hardly qualified to form an opinion; we have discovered at least two obvious misprints, but the recognition given to the manual in its own country may be taken as a

sufficient proof of its general accuracy. In addition to the rail-ways of the United States those of Mexico and Canada also are included and it is an interesting illustration of the difference in conditions of working prevailing in the mother country and the colonies that the Canadian Pacific finds a stock of 690 locomotives sufficient for the working of over 7,000 miles of line while the English average falls not far short of two engines per mile. We find the record of the Northern Pacific Company a sufficiently remarkable one. In its earlier days the line had to pass through great financial embarrassments. By the end of 1899 notwithstanding the great difficulties to be surmounted the management had succeeded in reducing the proportion to 52½ per cent. and the railway seems now within sight of comparative prosperity.

"Railway Runs in Three Continents." By J. P. Burton Alexander. London: Elliot Stock. 1900.

Mr. Burton Alexander has within the last year or two visited most parts of the world in which good railway work is to be found, and in the course of his wanderings has made a point of travelling by a number of the best trains in each country and noting their various performances in speed and punctuality. In his preface he says that he jotted down his observations from his preface he says that he jotted down his observations from time to time for private use only and with no intention whatever of ultimately making them public. This fact no doubt accounts for the somewhat unsatisfactory character of his work. On many points on which information is desirable he either says nothing or his remarks are so vague as to be valueless. His statistics go to show the relative inferiority of England in the railway world. This might be expected; but probably the record of good work carried out in a remote country like Chili will come as a survivise to most readers. The many mispripts will come as a surprise to most readers. The many misprints in the book are generally quite obvious.

The Great Northern Railway has arranged for a new express between Leeds and London, which will cover the distance—186 miles—in 3 hours 35 minutes, an average speed of just under 52 miles an hour. We learn that the position of Assistant Secretary to the same railway is vacant and that application for the appointment should be made without delay.

### FRENCH LITERATURE.

La Genèse d'un Roman de Balzac: Les Paysans, Lettres et Fragments Inédits. By Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul. Paris: Ollendorff. 1901. 7f. 5oc.

The chief impression conveyed by the correspondence here reproduced in extenso for the first time between Balzac and Emile de Girardin is, that when his own interests were concerned, the author of the "Comédie Humaine" did not hesitate to display the utent display to the concerned. cerned, the author of the "Comedie Humaine" did not nesitate to display the utmost disloyalty towards his editor and friend, did not stop at squabbling most meanly over terms, nor shrink from sulking and taking petty revenge if crossed or thwarted. In a way this unamiability does not come as a revelation. Balzac, the man, was neither amiable nor "heroic" in the French sense of the words; ill-health made him morose; and he deemed him works to be of such supreme importance that he deemed his work to be of such supreme importance that he deemed his work to be of such supreme importance that everybody and everything seem to have been sacrificed for it. He was not to be "put out", not to be interrupted; men were to bear with his caprices, his ill-temper, without expecting more than his work as a reward. Selfishly and ambitiously, he laboured, never giving a thought to those outside, never fighting valiantly for "ideas" like Victor Hugo and Zola; never fanning the flame of youthful genius by those outside, never fighting valiantly for "ideas" like Victor Hugo and Zola; never fanning the flame of youthful genius by exhilarating praise, nor judiciously perfecting it at the cost of his own work and time, like Flaubert; never helping his needy friends royally and tactfully, if ever-extravagantly, like the elder Dumas who displayed a bowl of money into which they might dip their fingers unseen; never inaugurating evenings—"Soirées de Meudon"—in the interests of humane and intellectual discussion and of that precious thing, a "Camaraderie littéraire". And so, mindful of all this, we are scarcely surprised to find Balzac acting selfishly and arrogantly towards Emile de Girardin (at that time the brilliant editor of the "Presse") to whom he had promised the copyright of certain forthcoming novels. Adequately to appreciate the rights and wrongs of their quarrel, we must remember that Balzac was a friend of the de Girardins and had often enjoyed their cultured and charming hospitality. Indeed, even in the middle of the "affaire", Madame de Girardin sought to make peace with all the tact of a well-bred Frenchwoman; but Balzac refused all overtures, persistently declined the gracefully worded invitations of the wife, was openly insolent to her husband. And yet the dispute was entirely of Balzac's making: over and over again he failed in his promises to deliver his manuscripts, and, on being gaily reproached, sulked, wrote rude letters, contested and broke his contracts, and finally addressed his correspondence only to the gérant of the paper. M. de Girardin, on the other hand, was invariably patient and courteous and did his utmost to stop the gérant of the paper. M. de Girardin, on the other hand, was invariably patient and courteous and did his utmost to stop the quarrel; but Balzac's stubborn arrogance and childish ill-temper rendered a reconciliation impossible; with the close of their long correspondence all intercourse between the great author and great journalist ceased. Even the Vicomte de Lovenjoul, one of Balzac's most ardent admirers,

admits that the "maître" alone was in fault, and sincerely deplores the rupture. His notes accompanying the history of the quarrel are invaluable; but his most important contribution to the present volume is an admirable criticism of what he terms Balzac's chef-d'œuvre, "Les Paysans", of which hitherto unpublished pages appear, and of an analysis of an unfinished study, "Le Grand Propriétaire", which was also to have portrayed rural life. In both works, however, Balzac's zeal for detail and sometimes tiresome habit of exhaustively scanning the family tree are noticeable; and occasionally we agree with that eminent critic and Academician, M. Emile Faguet, that Balzac's imagination was "un peu grosse, un peu lourde et un peu puérile".

Vieilles. By T. Marni. Paris: Ollendorff. 1901. 3f. 50c. admits that the "maître" alone

Vieilles. By T. Marni. Paris: Ollendorff. 1901. 3f. 50c.

In France, the "old maid" has not become the butt of the jokes so dear to our serio-comic journalists and "authors". Fun is not made of her spectacles, her goloshes; nor yet is she nourished on cold mutton and milk puddings, afflicted throughout winter with a cold in the head and saddled with a cat and a canary. In France, she is termed affectionately a "petite vieille" Her superannuation is respected: her fads and follies are deemed more pathetic than amusing: and so it is in the portrayal of this pathos that M. Marni excels in his last volume of dialogues and sketches. "Vieilles" of all descriptions are his characters. Chosen from every walk of life they constitute a representative Chosen from every walk of life they constitute a representative assembly: and so are restless and resigned, taciturn or garrulous, faded or artificially and painfully fresh. All have evidently been drawn from life, and M. Marni reveals their separate emotions with infinite strength and brilliancy; but the most brilliant of all his chapters is the last in which, in a manner worthy of Maupassant, the author portrays the unrest of an old widowed washerwoman who has to choose between her two daughters—Louise and Lina—a blanchisseuse and a demi-mondaine. She has enjoyed Lina's hospitality for a while, but returns to Louise, and, in the scene that follows, tells Lina with emotion that she cannot bear so strange, so luxurious a life. She has worked, and work is the "only thing"—"il n'y a que ça". She wishes to work again, with Louise—" comme autrefois". And step by step she makes Lina realise the shame of her position, a thing she had never thought of before. And Lina cries and her mother consoles her; but Lina returns home . . . . without her mother. Once alone, the old washerwoman and Louise pity Lina, yet agree alone, the old washerwoman and Louise pity Lina, yet agree that after her luxurious life she could never work. She will that after her luxurious life she could never work. She will never be happy, they declare; but she will have to pretend to be gay, for, "Dans son métier, c'est forcé d'être gai, une qui serait sombre ne réussirait pas". Nothing could be finer than the dialogue between Lina and her mother, than Louise's solicitude for the old woman and sympathy for her sister. The sketch, in fact, is perfect, and alone sufficient out of its fifteen predecessors to add greatly to M. Marni's already brilliant reputation as a humane and subtle writer.

Le Maître du Moulin Blanc. By Mathilde Alanic. Paris:

Flammarion. 1901. 3f. 50c.

The hero of this harmless novel, one Pierre Destraines, is unselfish enough to resign his position in the army in order to look after his old father's decrepit mill. The elder son is a scamp, and would rejoice in Paris; but Pierre is all that is brave, chivalrous and noble. The father is on the brink of ruin, but Pierre by his indomitable courage saves the situation. Now and then the elder son turns up to demand money and the only "wicked" situation in the book is when an old uncle sees him in the society of a lady whose hat bears amazing sees him in the society of a lady whose hat bears amazing feathers. There are lots of aunts, uncles and cousins; and two or three love-affairs. There are lots of vicissitudes, but all ends happily and no doubt the mill turns still.

Jeux Passionnés. By Gabriel Mouret. 1901. 3f. 50c. Paris: Ollendorff.

Although Georges is only thirteen, he falls desperately in love with Lilette, and dreams of her at night. Lilette is even younger than Georges, but nevertheless encourages his passion. younger than Georges, but nevertheless encourages his passion. And all goes well until a cousin, Jacques, appearing upon the scene, becomes a formidable rival. Lilette neglects Georges and Georges mopes. Georges and Jacques are rude to one another, hate one another, and, although Jacques is sixteen, Georges wins the fight. Then Lilette kisses Georges: Georges the gladiator. But, sad to say, a marriage does not come of this early love-affair, for Lilette goes to Paris and Georges is left behind lamenting. And when they do meet at last Lilette is no longer free, no longer—judging from the men who surround her—pure; and that is the end of M. Gabriel Mouret's sometimes humorous, sometimes pathetic, but always charming little romance. little romance.

Grands Écrivains d'Outre-Manche. By Mary Di (Mary James Darmesteter). Paris : Calmann Lévy. By Mary Duclaux

There is nothing remarkable about these "studies". Indeed, their serene banalité defies criticism, they are neither good nor bad; any man or woman of ordinary culture could have written them. Of course Madame Duclaux discusses the Brontë Sisters: she would not be in the fashion if she did not. They

(Continued on page 844.)

an

e, ir,

d

of

or

st

d

### THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY. President, RICHARD A. McCURDY.

### A GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT

On Deposit of £1,052 12s. you may secure at Any Age, Without Medical xamination, the following Guaranteed Return:—

mination, the following Guaranteed Return:—
(1) Payment of £35 a year for Life.
(2) Payment at Death of £1,000, or £1,305 in Twenty Annual Instalments.

(3) Loan during Life up to £950.

The distinctive Advantages offered by the MUTUAL LIFE may be inferred from the fact that, of the total payments made, nearly £106,000,000, over £60,000,000 Sterling has been paid to Living Policyholders.

All Policies now issued by the MUTUAL LIFE embody conditions of guaranteed

AUTOMATIC PAID-UP INSURANCE; EXTENDED INSURANCE FREE OF FURTHER CHARGE; LOANS; LIBERAL CASH SURRENDER PAYMENTS.

FUNDS EXCEED ...

... £66,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:

16, 17 & 18 CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

D. C. HALDEMAN, General Manager.

### ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1808.) LIFE.

CAPITAL - £1,200,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 92 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4 PALL MALL EAST, S.W.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The valuation at 31st December, 1899, showed INCREASED PROFITS, INCREASED INCOME, INCREASED FUNDS, REDUCED EXPENSE RATE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT .- Moderate Rates. Liberal Conditions. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

### LANCASHIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

- THREE MILLIONS. CAPITAL

Pald-up Capital and Funds, as at December 31, 1899, £1,618,404.

Head Office: EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

London Office: 14 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

West-End Office: 18 REGENT STREET, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

Indisputable World-wide Life Policies. No Restrictions. Fire Insurances in all parts of the World.

DIGBY JOHNSON, General Manager. CHARLES POVAH, Sub-Manager.

### THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE. ENDOWMENTS. ANNUITIES. Invested Funds - £9,802,414.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

BONUSES LARGE, either in Cash or Additions to Sums Assured. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on most favourable terms

Head Offices: 1 DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL; 7 CORNHILL, LONDON.

# GRESHAM

ASSETS, £7,250,000

LIFE OFFICE

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT with FAMILY PROVISION.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new

JAMES H. SCOTT, General Manager and Secretary, ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C. The Gresham Life Assurance Society, Limited.

### ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

FOR SEA, FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITIES, ACCIDENTS
AND EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.
CHIEF OFFICE: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

FUNDS EXCEED £4,600,000. CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £40,000,000. FIRE.

INSURANCES ARE GRANTED AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Property of almost every description, at moderate rates.

LIFE.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE IS TRANSACTED Absolute Security. Large Bonuses. Moderate Premiums.

ACCIDENTS AND EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

Insurances against Employer's Liability and Personal Accidents are now granted.

Bonuses on Accident Policies allowed to Life Policy-holders and Total Abstainers.

Apply for full Prospectus to W. N. WHYMPER, Secretary.

### COUNTY FIRE OFFICE.

50 Regent Street, W., and 14 Cornhill, E.C., London. FOUNDED 1807.

THE PREMIUM INCOME of this Office is derived from Home business only, no foreign risks being undertaken.

THE PAYMENTS MADE FOR LOSSES exceed £5,000,000. Damage by Lightning and Explosion of Coal Gas made good.

FORMS OF PROPOSAL and full particulars as to Rates and the Advantages offered by the COUNTY may be obtained on application.

B. E. RATLIFFE, Secretary.

### THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Accumulated Funds Annual Revenue -£1,600,000

All belonging to the Members, among whom the Whole Profits realised are divided.

LONDON: 28 CORNHILL and 5 WATERLOO PLACE.

Policies issued this year will participate in the Division of Profits for the seven years ending 31st December, 1901.

## PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.

50 REGENT ST., W., and 14 CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON.

.. £3,319,959 | Bonuses Declared .. £3,784,000 .. £355,057 | Claims Paid .. .. £10,545,235

EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG RESERVES.
IMPROVED SYSTEM OF BONUS DISTRIBUTION.
MINIMUM RATES OF PREMIUM (with and without Profits).

NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1903.

The large sum of £299,601 out of the surplus of £621,191 was carried forward undivided at the division in 1898, the interest upon which will fall into the profits of the next division.

Write for Prospectuses of Special Schemes and Proposal Forms to
H. W. ANDRAS, Actuary and Secretary.

#### NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

CLAIMS PAID OVER £20,000,000 STERLING.

SPECIAL NEW TABLES WITH GUARANTEED BENEFITS.

(1) LIMITED PAYMENTS with ATTRACTIVE OPTIONS.

(2) FOUR PER CENT. INCREASING INSURANCES.

FULL PARTICULARS on application to

### Head Office-NORWICH.

LONDON OFFICES—
50 Fleet Street, E.C.; 71 & 72 King William Street, E.C.; 195 Piccadilly, W.
11 Victoria Street, S.W.; and 3 and 4 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

### PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

(LIMITED).

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.

FOUNDED 1848.

INVESTED FUNDS ...... £40,000,000.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO PRIVATE INSURERS.

THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

FIRE. Est. 1803. 1 Old Broad Street, E.C.; 22 Pall Mall, S.W.; and 47 Chancery Lane, W.C. Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000. Paid-up, £300,000. Total Funds over £1,500,000. E. COZENS SMITH, General Manager.

843

are given the place of honour, come before Charlotte's admirer, Thackeray; and the chapters allotted them are no better and no worse than the dreary papers devoted so everlastingly by insignificant English "littérateurs" to the authors of "Wuthering Heights" and "Villette". Madame Duclaux's method, in fact, is monotonously to pass in review the books of her chosen authors, to throw in some biographical matter, a few anecdotes and a number of not very original reflections. She dedicates these "studies" to Gaston Faris and Ludovic Halévy and we cannot help wondering whether they will really be entertained by them.

Ma Conscience en Robe Rose. By Guy de Chantepleure. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 1901. 3f. 50c.

M. Guy de Chantepleure is the subtlest, the choicest of writers. No romance could have been prettier than "Fiancée d'Avril", but there is even greater grace in his latest volume. The theme, of course, is slight. Jacques Chépart, weary of the world, is contemplating suicide, when he meets the protégée of his auna a charping girl whom he learns to love and who The theme, of course, is slight. Jacques Chepart, weary of the world, is contemplating suicide, when he meets the protégée of his aunt, a charming girl, whom he learns to love and who becomes his "Conscience en Robe Rose". She dissipates his cynicism, his gloom. She opens his tired eyes to the beauties of life, and eventually makes him an optimist, the blithest of men, by marrying him. Three shorter stories, equally delicate, follow. In "Une Page de Douleur" we have infinite pathos; in "Mariage de Raison" humour; in "Reliques d'Antan"—the story of a reconciliation of two very young fiancés—we have both. As a stylist M. de Chantepleure is as perfect in his own way as Pierre Loti; but in "Une Page de Douleur" we are reminded of the tenderness displayed by Guy de Maupassant in "Une Vie". The theme is almost the same; Maupassant sketched a "vieille fille" whom no one would love; M. de Chantepleure introduces us to a "jeune fille" no less solitary, no more cared for. So—"Comme tous les désespérés, elle rêve 'au charme de la mort'. Bien qu'elle ait à peine vingt-deux ans, on dit déjà: c'est une vieille fille. Et les esprits bleus ne chantent plus pour elle." Many a chapter in the first story is full of poetry, and here and there comes a flash of wit. In fact we have to congratulate M. de Chantepleure on having written an altogether charming book which, we are pleased to see, has been crowned by the French Academy.

\*\*Aphrodisia de Thalie.\*\* By Jules Heyne. Paris: "En

Aphrodisia de Thalie. Histrionie." By Jules Heyne.

Histrionie."

Since this odd little sheath of obscurities is published "Hors Commerce", we suppose that the public will not be asked to puzzle over it. M. Heyne has a language of his own, yet is not considerate enough to append a key. What his aim is we are unable to reveal; but some of his ravings might have been inspired by ether. Here is an example: "Alcools, frelatés, pythonisses, céphalites . . . couac! crépuscule diapré. . . . Je t'adore à l'égal de la voûte nocturne. . . . Couac! . . . Couac! oh! ma rate! ma rate!" We could give a dozen more, but refrain—wondering what is the matter with M. Heyne.

The following books will be noticed later on:—"Œuvres Complètes de Paul Bourget: Romans, tome II" (Plon); "Les Classiques Imitateurs de Ronsard" (Calmann Lévy); "Éva" (Calmann Lévy); "Nicette et Milon" (Calmann Lévy); "Perversités" (Lemerre); "Une Fiancée d'Outre-Mer" (Lemerre); "Une Ame Obscure" (Ollendorff); "Le Joyau de la Mitre" (Ollendorff); "Vers le Pôle" (Flammarion); "L'Épopée du Roi" (Edition de "La Revue"); "Dans le Monde des Réprouvés" (Société Nouvelle de Librairie et d'Editions: Librairie Georges Bellais).

For This Week's Books see page 846.

"The standard of highest purity."-THE LANCET.

# COCOA

Absolutely PURE—therefore BEST.

Free from Drugs, Alkali, or any foreign admixture.

THE MEDICAL MAGAZINE says: "CADBURY's is, without question, the favourite Cocoa of the day. For Strength, for Purity, and for Nourishment, there is nothing superior to be found."

CADBURY'S COCOA is a "Perfect Food."

"I can heartily recommend Mr. Bult's material, fit, style and workmanship."

The "Major" in To-Day.

~~~~

EVENING DRESS SUIT from 4 gs.

FROCK COAT (silk-faced) and VEST 3 gs.

NORFOLK SUIT 60s.

JOHN J. M. BULT,

140 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

### This Trade Mark

is embossed upon both the outer cover and the inner tube of all GENUINE



£3 3s. per pair. Of all Cycle Agents.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE COMPANY, LTD.

**EPPS'S** 

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.

GRATEFUL. COMFORTING.

Dr. J. M. Barrie says, "What I call the 'Arcadia' in 'My Lady Nicotine' is the CRAVEN Mixture, and no other."

LB. SAMPLE TIN, 2/3; POST FREE, 2/6.

J. J. CARRERAS, 7 Wardour St., Leicester Sq., W. OR AGENTS.

### ORIENT LINE TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, & TASMANIA. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

LEAVE LONDON EVERY ALTERNATE FRIDAY for the above COLONIES, calling at PLYMOUTH, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, PORT SAID, and COLOMBO.

Managers [F. GREEN & CO. Head Offices: ANDERSON, ANDERSON & CO.] Fenchurch Avenue, London. For Passage apply to the latter firm at 5 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., or to Branch Office, 16 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.

P. & O. COMPANY'S INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL

P. & O. FREQUENT SAILINGS TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

P. & O. CHEAP RETURN TICKETS and ROUND THE WORLD TOURS. For Particulars apply at the London Offices, 133 Leadenhall Street, E.C., or 25 Cockspur Street, S.W.

TH

LI

AU

BO

Ro

Conce EM

BRI

XUM

THE WELL-KNOWN COLLECTION OF COINS OF THE LATE ROBERT CARFRAE, ESQ., F.S.A.Scot.

ROBERT CARFRAE, ESQ., F.S.A.Scot.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE
will SELL by AUCTION (by order of the Executrix), at their House,
No. 13 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, July 8, and Three
Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the SECOND and FINAL PORTION
of the well-known COLLECTION of COINS of the late ROBERT CARFRAE,
Esq., F.S.A.Scot., comprising a remarkable series of Roman Bronze Coins and Medalions, and a small Collection of Scottish Coins, principally in Gold, Numismatic Books,
&c. The series of first Brass is particularly rich in finely patinated examples,
and includes many varieties selected from the Ramsay, Hespin, Dupré, Wigan,
Montagu, and other well-known Collections, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Illustrated Catalogues, with 10 Autotype Plates,
may be had, price 5s. each.

### H. SOTHERAN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND PUBLISHERS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR PRIVATE BOOKBUYERS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA, THE COLONIES, AMERICA, AND ABROAD.

A Monthly Catalogue; Specimen Number post free.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED OR VALUED AND CATALOGUED AND ARRANGED.

Telegraphic Address: "BOOKMEN, LONDON." Code: UNICODE.

140 STRAND, W.C., and 37 PICCADILLY, W., LONDON.

### BOOKS, MSS., &c. Messrs. H. H. HODGSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS OF BOOKS AND LITERARY PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Libraries and smaller Collections carefully Catalogued and promptly offered for Sale. Packing and Removal arranged for. Valuations made for Probate or other purposes.

AUCTION ROOMS, 115 Chancery Lane (Fleet Street end). Established 1809.

### BOOKS.—HATCHARDS.

BOOKSELLERS TO THE QUEEN, 187 Piccadilly, W.—Libraries ntirely Fitted up, Arranged, and Catalogued. All the New and Standard tooks, Bibles, Prayer-books, &c. New Choice Bindings for Presents. Post orders promptly executed. Usual cash discounts.

IN the MASTER'S COURT, CHARTERHOUSE, E.C. SATURDAY, JULY 13TH, at 4:30 o'clock. Revival of an OLD ENGLISH MORALITY PLAY, written in the Fifteenth Century and called "EUERYMAN," in aid of the QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND. Prices, 5s., 3s., 2s.—Address, WM. POEL, Elizabethan Stage Society, 90 College Street, Chelsea, S.W.

MALVERN COLLEGE. — SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, JULY 16, 17, 18. One of £87 (£99 for the first year), four or five of £59, six or more of £30, per annum. Council Nominations of £12 per annum may be awarded to boys who do well but fail to obtain a scholarship. For particulars apply to the Headmaster or Secretary.

#### Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Patrons-THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING and QUEEN.

The co-operation of persons witnessing acts of cruelty is earnestly invited. Complainants' names kept absolutely confidential when letters are marked "Private." COMPLAINTS BY ANONYMOUS PERSONS ARE PUT INTO THE WASTE-PAPER BASKET. JOHN COLAM, Secretary.

105 Jermyn Street, St. James's, London.

#### QUEEN'S HALL.

### KUBELIK.

KUBELIK.

FAREWELL ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

(Under the direction of N. Verr and N. DUNKL.)

FRIDAY NEXT, July 5, at 8.30.

Conductor - Mr. LANDON RONALD. Rud. Ibach Söhn's Grand Pianoforte,
Tickets, 218., 138., 108. 6d., 78. 6d., 58. 6d., 58. 6d., 58. 6d., 58. 6d., 78. 6d

STEINWAY HALL.-Friday Evening, 5th July, at 8.30. A BROWNING and ROSSETTI RECITAL will be given by

### Mme. ADEY BRUNEL.

Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 2s. (no free list), Steinway Hall; usual Agents, and Concorde Concert Control, 310 Regent Street, W.

### EMPIRE THEATRE,

LEICESTER SQUARE.

EVERY EVENING, NEW BALLET, LES PAPILLONS. GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Doors open 7.30.

### R. ANDERSON AND CO.

BRITISH, INDIAN, AND COLONIAL ADVERTISEMENT CONTRACTORS,

14 COCKSPUR STREET, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

GIVE THE BEST TERMS for Company and General Advertising. Advice, Estimates and all information free of charge. Replies received.

PA, BELGIUM.—Twelve hours from London.

Summer Season, Casino, Theatre, and Concerts. Racing, Pigeon Shooting,
Regattas, Lawn Tennis, Cycling, and Bataille de Fleurs. Finest Baths in Europe.
Sure cure for anzemia and weakness. High-class Hotels at moderate prices.—For
details apply to M. Jules Crehay, Secretary, Casino, Spa.

### DOMINION OF CANADA, CITY OF QUEBEC.

ONVERSION of the following Sterling Debentures

of the City of Quebec, viz.:—
6 per cent. Consolidated Fund Loan, due 1st July, 1905
6 ", Debentures ", 1st July, 1908
6 ", Debentures ", 1st Jan., 1910

Messrs. CoATES, SON & CO. are authorised by the City of Quebec to further extend the time for the conversion of the Debentures of the City of Quebec to exchange their present holdings for new 3½ per cent. Consolidated Registered Stock of the City of Quebec to graph of the City of Quebec to exchange their present holdings for new 3½ per cent. Consolidated Registered Stock of the City of Quebec, upon the terms set out in the full Prospectus. Prospectuses and forms for listing the Debentures to be lodged for conversion, may be obtained from Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Lombard Street, London, and of Messrs. Coates, Son & Co., 99 Gresham Street, London, E.C. 17th June, 1901.

#### ESTABLISHED 1851,

#### BIRKBECK BANK.

Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London

2% on the minimum monthly balances, when not 2% drawn below £100. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. on Deposits, repayable on der

STOCKS AND SHARES. Stocks and Shares purchased and sold for customers. BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

Telephone No. 5 Holborn.
Telegraphic Address: "BIRKBECK, LONDON."

### STANDARD BANK of SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd.

(Bankers to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.)

Head Office, 10 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C., and go Branches in South Africa.

Subscribed Capital

Paid-up Capital

Paid-up Capital

Reserve Fund

This Bank grants drafts on, and transacts every description of banking business with, the principal towns in Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Rhodesia, British Central Africa, and East Africa. Telegraphic remittances made.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Terms on application.

WILLIAM SMADE Tender

WILLIAM SMART, London Manager.

### BOYD'S COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR CHINA AND THE FAR EAST.

A Monthly Review of Trade.

PUBLISHED AT SHANGHAI.

THIS Journal reaches every Merchant, Storekeeper, and Dealer throughout all countries in the Far East, viz China, Japan, Philippines, Straits Settlements, Java and Sumatra.

This Journal reaches nearly 2,000 Eastern Traders, a large portion of which are not found in any Directories, and it should therefore be studied and made use of as an advertising medium by English firms and manufacturers. It has a larger circulation in these countries than any other similar Journal or Paper.

All information obtainable from the London Office,

14 COCKSPUR STREET, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

### RAND MINES, LIMITED.

FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

The INTEREST due on the 1st July, 1901, will be paid against presentation of COUPON No. 9—
In LONDON: At the Offices of the Company, 120 Bishopsgate Street Within E.C.
In JOHAN NESBURG: At the Offices of the Company, Eckstein's Buildings. COUPONS to be left FOUR CLEAR DAYS for examination, and to be presented any day (SATURDAYS EXCEPTED) after TUESDAY, the 25th June, 1901. Listing Forms may be had on application.

By Order,
ANDREW MOIR, London Secretary.

London Office: 120 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

18th June, 1901.

# **ROWLAND'S** MACASSAR OIL

### Messrs. LONGMANS & CO.'s List.

With Preface by ANDREW LANG, and Map and several Plans. Crown 8vo. 5s. net. [On Tuesday next.

### A DIARY OF THE SIEGE OF THE LEGATIONS IN PEKING **DURING THE SUMMER OF 1900.**

By NIGEL OLIPHANT.

\* Mr. Oliphant was a volunteer who took an active part in the fighting, and was for some time in charge of a section of the defences.

8vo. 10s. 6d. net.

On Tuesday next.

### MAGIC AND RELIGION.

By ANDREW LANG.

\*\* This volume contains a series of criticisms of recent speculations about early Religion, especially as regards Mr. Frazer's theories in "The Golden Bough." Other Essays deal with the latest results of Anthropological research in the religious field, and in that of Magic.

With Portrait. Crown 8vo. 5s. net.

### OLIVER CROMWELL.

By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, M.A. Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, Litt.D. Cambridge, &c.

\* This work gives within a short compass a history of Oliver Cromwell from a biographical point of view. The text has been revised by the Author, but otherwise is the same in a cheaper form as that which was published by Messrs. Goupil with illustrations in their Illustrated Series of Historical Volumes.

8vo. 15s. net.

### THE HARROW SCHOOL REGISTER, 1801-1900.

SECOND EDITION, 1901, Edited by M. G. DAUGLISH, Barrister-at-Law.

\*.\* The aim of the book is to give the name and, where possible, details of the career of every boy who was a member of the school during the 19th century.

18mo. 3s. 6d. net. - [On Tuesday next.

### MODERN BRIDGE.

By "SLAM."

With a Reprint of the Laws of Bridge, by "BOAZ," as adopted by the Portland and Turf Clubs.

Crown 8vo. 6s. [On Tuesday next. -

### INDIVIDUALITY AND THE MORAL AIM IN AMERICAN EDUCATION.

Report presented to the Victoria University and the Gilchrist Trustees, February, 1901.

By H. THISELTON MARK.

New Novel by M. E. FRANCIS.

### FIANDER'S WIDOW:

A Dorsetshire Story.

By M. E. FRANCIS (Mrs. FRANCIS BLUNDELL). Crown 8vo. 6s.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., London, New York, and Bombay.

NOW READY.

### THE MONTHLY

Edited by HENRY NEWBOLT.

JULY, 1901. No. 10. 2s. 6d. net.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

T HOME.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MY SON ON HIS VISITING ENGLAND-ABDUR RAHMAN, AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.

RAHMAN, AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.

SOME FALLACIES AND THE EDUCATION BILL—JOHN B. C. KERSHAW.

A CENTURY OF SEA COMMERCE—BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

THE RATIONAL HORIZON OF FALMOUTH G. STEWART BOWLES.

A NOTE ON AN EARLY VENETIAN PICTURE (Ulustrated)—ROGER E. FRY.

MOTHERS AND DAUCHTERS—MRS. HUGH BELL.

ROBERT BRIDGES—ARTHUR SYMONS.

THE LAY OF ELIDUC—MRS. KEMP-WELSH.

THOMAS DOGGETT, DEGEASED (Illustrated)—THEODORE A. COOK.

TRISTRAM OF BLENT, XXII.-XXIII.—ANTHONY HOPE.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street, W.

#### THIS WEEK'S BOOKS.

CLASSICS.

Synesius the Hellene (W. S. Crawford). Rivingtons. 12s. net.

FICTION.

FICTION.

The Disciple (Paul Bourget). Unwin. 6s.—The Bishop's Secret (Fergus Hume). John Long. 6d.—A Son of Mammon (G. B. Burgin). John Long. 6s.—Virgin Gold (W. S. Walker). John Long. 6s.—The Gods, Some Mortals and Lord Wickenham (John Oliver Hobbes). Unwin. 2s.—The World's Finger (T. W. Hanshaw). Ward, Lock. 3s. 6d.— Marna's Mutiny (Mrs. Hugh Fraser). Hutchinson. 6s.—Whose Was the Hand? (J. E. Muddock). Digby, Long. 6s.—The Inheritors (Joseph Conrad and Ford M. Hueffer). Heinemann. 6s.—Fiander's Widow (M. E. Francis). Longmans. 6s.—Bloom or Blight (Dorothea Conyers). Hurst and Blackett. 6s.—They that Took the Sword (Nathaniel Stephenson). John Lane. 6s.—The Seven Houses (Hamilton Drummond). Ward, Lock. 6s.—Love and Company, Ltd. (J. Fry-Davies and Mary Woolston). Montreal: W. Foster Brown.—The Serious Wooing (John Oliver Hobbes). Methuen. 6s. Hobbes). Methuen. 6s.

HISTORY.

Renaissance Types (William Samuel Lilly). Unwin. 16s.
The English Church from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Edward I., 1066–1272 (W. R. W. Stephens). Macmillan. 7s. 6d, "Mediæval Towns": — Bruges (Ernest Gilliat-Smith). Dent. 4s. 6d.

NATURAL HISTORY AND SPORT.

Bird-Watching (Edmund Selous. "The Haddon Hall Library")Dent. 7s. 6d. net.

Pictorial Practical Fruitgrowing (Walter P. Wright). Cassell. 1s.

The Book of Asparagus (Chas. Hott). John Lane. 2s. 6d. net.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Century Bible, The: Saint John. Edinburgh: Jack. 25. net. Commercial Education in Theory and Practice (E. E. Whitfield).

Methuen. 5s. Fields, Factories and Workshops (Prince Kropotkin). Sonnenschein.

Is. net.

Is. net.
Germ, The, 1850. Elliot Stock. 10s. 6d. net.
Handbook of British, Continental and Canadian Universities (Isabel Maddison). Bryn Mawr, Pa. \$1.00.
Imperial Edition of the Works of Charles Dickens:—Vol. I.: Pickwick Papers. Gresham Publishing Company. 4s. 6d.
Les Nouvelles Amériques: Notes Sociales et Économiques. États-Unis, Mexique, Cuba, Colombie, Gautemala, &c. (Par Georges Aubert).
Paris: Flammarion. 4fr.
Letters of Matthew Arnold, 1842, 1888 (George W. F. Russell. Two

Mexique, Cuba, Colombie, Gautemaia, &c. (rar George Matthew Arnold, 1842–1888 (George W. E. Russell. Two vols.). Macmillan. 105.
Punch's Holiday Book (Edited by E. T. Reed). "Punch" Office. 15. Rifle Brigade Chronicle, The (Compiled and Edited by Lieut.-Col. Willoughby Verner). Bale. 215. net.
Rights and Wrongs of the Transvaal War (Edward T. Cook). Arnold.

12s. 6d. net.
Tennyson (Morton Luce, "Temple Cyclopædic Primers"). Dent. is, net.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES FOR JULY: — Fortnightly Review, 2s. 6d.; The Badminton Magazine, 1s.; Longman's Magazine, 6d.; Revue Britannique (June); Crampton's Magazine, 6d.; Blackwood's Magazine, 2s. 6d.; The Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation, 5s. net; The Cornhill, 1s.; Universal and Ludgate, 6d.; Lippincott's, 25c.; The Monthly Review, 2s. 6d.; The Captain, 6d.; The Strand, 6d.; The Sunday Strand, 6d.; The Wide World Magazine, 6d.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "DEBORAH OF TOD'S."

At all Booksellers' and Libraries. Crown 8vo. 6s

### CATHERINE OF CALAIS.

By Mrs. DE LA PASTURE,

AUTHOR OF "DEBORAH OF TOD'S," "ADAM GRIGSON," &c. Spectator.—"Suffused with that charm of manner and gracious kindliness which have always lent attractiveness to the work of this writer."

Academy.—"A novel by the author of 'Adam Grigson' and 'Deborah of Tod's 'which is a worthy successor to those books."

Outlook.-"An admirable piece of work. Quite as strong in its way as 'Deborah of Tod's."

London: SMITH, ELDER, & CO., 15 Waterloo Place, S.W.

"A particularly fresh and entertaining story."

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SECOND IMPRESSION NOW READY.

### SEAL OF SILENCE.

By ARTHUR R. CONDER.

Crown 8vo. 6s.

Spectator.—"Mr. Conder unquestionably belonged to the rare tribe of literary benefactors of whom Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Anstey are perhaps the most conspicuous representatives...Given the situations, the temperaments and antecedents of the dramatis persona, and the development of the story is above cavil."

Athenaum.—"It is a book which shows more than promise; it shows a knowledge of life and a genuine sense of pomedy remarkable in one so young."

London: SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 15 Waterloo Place, S.W.

B. John win. John

W Mrs.

seph ler's

ight ook The

iver

64.

ld).

ein.

bel

ick

nis.

wo

ol.

ld.

nt.

h

## MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.

#### MAY BOOK. THE

Contributed by Sir E. Burne-Jones, A.R.A.; Egerton Castle; Marie Corelli; Sarah Grand; Thomas Hardy; Professor Hubert Herkomer, R.A.; Sir John Millais, P.R.A.; Joseph Pennell; Mrs. F. A. Steel, and many other distinguished Artists and Authors Authors.

With Photogravure Frontispiece of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, from the bust of Onslow Ford. Compiled by Mrs. ARIA.

Pott. 4to. cloth elegant, ros. net.

Pott. 4to. cloth elegant, 105. net.

Pall Mall Gazette.—"The purchaser who spends a half-sovereign on 'The May Book' will, assuredly, be twice blest—he will have supported a most deserving charity, and have his money's worth in value received."

Morning Post.—"About the cheapest book of new literature and art to be purchased anywhere at the present time."

Academy.—"It would be pleasant to think that each May would bring a 'May Book." Mrs. Aria is to be heartily congratulated on the result of her editorial work."

SECOND AND CHEAPER EDITION.

## LETTERS OF MATTHEW ARNOLD, 1848-1888. Collected and Arranged by George W. E. Russell. In avols. globe 8vo. ros.

[Eversley Series.

NEW VOLUME OF CHARGES AND ADDRESSES BY BISHOP WESTCOTT.

LESSONS FROM WORK. By BROOKE FOSS ESTCOTT, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Durham. Crown 8vo, 6s.

BY THE DEAN OF WINCHESTER.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD I. (1066-1272). By W. R. W. Stephens, B.D. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Vol. 11. of the NEW HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

VOLUME VIII .- NOW READY.

### THE CAMBRIDGE NATURAL HISTORY. AMPHIBIA AND REPTILES.

By HANS GADOW, M.A., F.R.S. Illustrated. 8vo. 17s. net.

#### DEMOCRACY versus SOCIALISM. A Critical

Examination of Socialism as a Remedy for Social Injustice and an Exposition of the Single Tax Doctrine. By Max Hirsch (Melbourne). 8vo. ros. net.

### MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

Price is. Contents for JULY:

PRINCESS PUCK. By the Author of "The Enchanter." Chapters VIII .- X.

PRINCESS PUCK. By the Author of "The Enchanter." Chapters VIII,—X, AN UNKNOWN CHAPTER IN NAVAL HISTORY. By JOHN LEYLAND, THE SERVING-MAN IN LITERATURE.
GALLIA DEVOTA.
MAIDEN SPEECHES. By MICHARL MACDONAGH.
THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. By A. W. READY.
A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE NEGRO PROBLEM. By H. E. BELIN.
THE KING OF THE SEDANGS. By HUGH CLIFFORD, C.M.G.

### SUMMER FICTION NUMBER. THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

Illustrated. Price 18, 4d. Annual Subscription, post free, 16s.
The JULY NUMBER contains:

THE "MILLENARY" OF KING ALFRED AT WINCHESTER. By
LOUIS DVER. With reproduction of Thornycroft's statue of Alfred the Great.
THE PRISM. By MARY E. WILKINS.
MRS. McCAFFERTY'S MISTAKE. By SEUMAS MACMANUS. Pictures by

FREDERIC DORR STEELE.

AN ESCAPE FROM THE CHATEAU DE JOUX, By WILLIAM GIROD. And numerous other Stories and Articles of General Interest.

#### ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR CHILDREN.

### ST. NICHOLAS.

Illustrated. Price 18. Annual Subscription, post free, 128.
The JULY NUMBER contains:

TROUBLESOME NEIGHBOURS. Story. By Todor Jenks. ELIZABETH AND HER GRANDMOTHER. Story. By ELIZABETH

MORGAN.

A BOY OF A THOUSAND YEARS AGO. Serial. By HARRIET T.

THE STORY OF BARNABY LEE: Serial. By JOHN BENNETY. And numerous other Stories for the Young.

MACMILLAN and CO., Limited, London.

### MR. MACQUEEN'S LIST.

A NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF MISS ELLA C. SYKES'S IMPORTANT WORK ON PERSIA.

With Map and 8 Full-page Illustrations, demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.

### THROUGH PERSIA ON A SIDE-SADDLE.

With a specially written in-troduction for this Edition by Major-General Sir FREDERIC GOLDSMID, C.B., K.C.S.I.

"Her description of her life at Kerman is highly entertaining, but the whole of her book affords most pleasant reading. Her camera has provided her with excellent ilustrations, which reproduce the people, scenery, and architecture of a fascinating corner of the world,"—Globe.

#### Six New Novels.

NOW READY AT ALL LIBRARIES.

### THE LOST KEY.

Crown 8vo. 6s.

### By THE HON, LADY ACLAND,

Author of "Hugh Moore," and "Love in a Life."

The scene of the story is laid in Malta, and The scene of the story is laid in Malta, and many references are made to the new century. Lady Acland will be remembered as the author of two other novels which dealt a good deal with politics. Her new novel, however, is not exactly a political one: it would be more accurately described as the story of an international episode.

#### By FRED T. JANE,

Author of "The Violet Flame,"
"All the World's Fighting Ships,"

Very welcome is the local colour ....makes a charming story of life in a Devon village.

### EVER MOHUN.

Crown 8vo. 6s.

With Frontispicce by the Author.

### THE **GOLDEN FLEECE.**

Crown 8vo. 6s.

Illustrated.

#### By AMEDEE ARCHARD.

Amédée Aichard was a contemporary writer of Dumas, and his romances are very similar to those of that great writer. "The Golden Fleece" compares favourably with "The Three Musketeers" and the other D'Artagnan romances.

#### By ALFRED BARRETT.

"Capitally conceived plot, some fine characterisations, and several excellent descriptions of Eastern life and manners. The book, in short, is one to hold the reader's attention from beginning to end."

Glasgow Herald.

### THE COLDEN LOTUS.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

# THE

### DEVIL'S PLOUGH.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

Frontispiece in Colours.

### By ANNA FARQUHAR.

"Is a stirring romance. . . . The author has been successful in suggesting the mental feelings of that time, and has given us some picturesque depictions of the swaggering swordsmen and frail beauties of the time."—Aberdeen Free Press.

"The authoress has worked out with skill the complications of love and war which result from this proceeding. . . . The tale is likely to prove deservedly popular."

Glasgow Herald.

IN THE CITY.

Crown 8vo. cloth. 65.

By ALFRED HURRY. "'In the City' is 'a well-written story.....The plot is developed with great ingenuity; the characters are drawn with considerable insight into .....human nature. Mr. Hurry is to be congratulated on a tale which is sensational without being unreal."—Athencum.

"The author is to be congratulated on the vivid vigour with which he has handled his material. The story is full of life and action, with telling and realistic pictures of financial and waterside London."—Glasgow Herald.

London: JOHN MACQUEEN, 49 Rupert Street, W.

### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

Edited by W. L. COURTNEY,

JULY, 1901.

KANG YU WEI'S OPEN LETTERS TO THE POWERS. THE EMPIRE AND THE ARMY. By the Author of "An Absent-Minded War."

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FLEET. By ROLLO APPLEVARD.
THE BORES OF JANE AUSTEN. By ROWLAND GREV.
A SPORTSMAN ON CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. By F. G. APLALO.
THE MARITIME EXPANSION OF AMERICA. By BENJAMIN TAYLOR. THE MARITIME EXPANSION OF AMERICA. By BENJAMIN TAYLOR. FACE TO FACE WITH THE TRUSTS. By H. W. WILSON. THE CHEAPENING OF USEFUL BOOKS. By WILLIAM LAIRD CLOWES. THE SITUATION IN IRELAND. By GEOFFREY LANGTOFT. A SWAN'S SONG FROM MOROCCO. By A. J. DAWSON. RUSSIA AND HER PROBLEMS.—II. EXTERNAL POLICY. BY "CALCHAS."

"CALCHAS."
BOURGETS "LE FANTÔME." By W. S. LILLY.
THE SOCIAL TYRANNY OF BRIDGE. By Lady Jeung.
SOME RECENT BOOKS. By STEPHEN GWYNN.
"ANTICIPATIONS." (IV.) By H. G. WELLS.

CHAPMAN & HALL, LTD., LONDON.

### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

July, 1901.

NO. 293. July, 1901.

A BUSINESS WAR OFFICE. By Sir Robert Giffen, K.C.B.

THE "DURHAM" ROAD TO PEACE. By Thomas Shaw, K.C., M.P.

THE MISSIONARIES AND THE EMPIRE. By FREDERICK GREENWOOD.

THE ROMANISATION OF IRELAND. By Professor Mahaffy.

THE RECENT NEW STAR IN PERSEUS. By the Rev. EDMUND LEDGER (Greiham Lecturer on Astronomy).

BACK TO THE LAND! By the Right Hon. EARL NELSON.

"THE CAUSE OF THE CHILDREN." By the Countess of Warwick.

THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIME. By ROBERT ANDERSON, C.B., LL.D. (late Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis).

THE STRANGE ORIGIN OF THE "MARSEILLAISE." By KARL BLIND.

LABVRINTHS IN CRETE. By MARY, COUNTESS OF GALLOWAY.
THE LATE BISHOP OF LONDON: A PERSONAL IMPRESSION.
By Herbret Paul. DISSENT IN THE VICTORIAN ERA. By the Rev. Dr. J. Guinness

THE MARRIAGE OF MRS. FITZHERBERT AND GEORGE THE FOURTH. By John Fyvie.

THE ARMY-CORPS SCHEME AND MR. DAWKINS'S COMMITTEE: AN HISTORICAL RETROSPECT. By Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C.B.

WHAT COURT OF APPEAL WILL SATISFY AUSTRALIA. By HUGH R. E. CHULDERS

LAST MONTH. By Sir WEMYSS REID.

London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO., LTD.

PLAINLY WORDED - EXACTLY DESCRIBED.



Founded by RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

#### MONTHLY, SIXPENCE.

Its columns are contributed to by world-famous scientific men, and give, in opular style, the most recent papers in all the principal departments of Science

and Arts.

Contents of JULY Number.

The Sire of Bean Waves. (Illustrated.)—The Relative Speeds of some Common Sirds.—Four-Horned Shoep. (Illustrated.)—Hova Persel and Surrounding Stars. (Illustrated with Full-page Photo Plate.)—Constellation Studies. (Illustrated with Full-page Photo Plate.)—Constellation Studies. (Illustrated). Prof. Adams' Loctures on the Lunar Theory.—The Insects of the Sea. (Illustrated.)—Standard Silver: Its History, Properties and Wess.—Letters: The Orbit of the Moon. (Illustrated.) Sunspots and Winters. (Illustrated.) Determination of Noon. Clouds on Mars. The Ice Age.—Notes.—Notices of Books.—British Ornithological Notes.—Microscopy. (Illustrated.)—Notes on Comets and Meteors.—The Face of the Sky for July.—Chees Column.

Each issue is beautifully. Illustrated.

Each issue is beautifully Illustrated with full-page Photographic Plate of objects as seen with the Telescope, Microscope, and ordinary Camera, and a number of Photo-Blocks and Woodcuts.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (throughout the world) post free, 7s. 6d.

#### "KNOWLEDGE" YEARLY VOLUMES,

Containing nearly 300 pages and 300 Illustrations, bound in blue cloth, gilt design and lettering, 8s: 6d. post free within the United Kingdom.

\*\*MATURE\*\* says:—"The volume of KNOWLEDGE\*\* for 1900 contains numerous splendid collectype plates and other illustrations accompanying articles on subjects belonging to most branches of science."

"KNOWLEDGE" OFFICE, 326 High Holborn, London, Or of all Bookstalls and Booksellers.

JULY.

PICTURES PREFERRED BY THEIR PAINTERS. By FREDERICK

THE STRAND MAGAZINE

THE FIRST MEN IN THE MOON. By H. G. WELLS. HIS MAJESTY'S PATENT OFFICE. By JOHN MILLS.

THE ECCENTRICITY OF FLEETWOOD. By C. N. and A. M.

LORD ROSEBERY'S TURF SUCCESSES. By ARTHUR F. MEYRICK. AT SUNWICH PORT. By W. W. JACOBS.

SOME OLD RIDDLE-BOOKS.

IN HONOUR BOUND, By Mrs. Newman.

THE FLOW OF ROCKS. By Frederick T. C. Langdon.

THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS. By WINIFRED GRAHAM. NATURAL OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.
UNCLE JAMES AND AUNT EVE. By Mrs. Fred. MATURIN.

FROM BEHIND THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR. By HENRY W. LUCY. THE ENCHANTED FEATHERS. An Oriental Fairy Tale, CURIOSITIES.

### BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

No. 1029.

JULY, 1901.

THE CONQUEST OF CHARLOTTE .- PART I.: MY LEGACY OF FAMILY HISTORY.

"PUSH" LARRIKINISM IN AUSTRALIA. By AMBROSE PRATT. A CORSAIR OF ST. MALO.

DOOM CASTLE: A ROMANCE. By NEIL MUNRO. (Conclusion.) A VILLAGE IN THE VAL D'OR. By Mrs. P. G. HAMERTON.

BETWEEN THE LINES. (Conclusion.)

THE HOUSE THAT WAS NEVER BUILT. By HENRY LAWSON. A HALT ON THE KING'S HIGHWAY. By HUGH CLIFFORD.

THE LONDON IRISH.

MUSINGS WITHOUT METHOD:

LORD MILNER AND THE COUNTRY—THE VITUPERATION OF THE PRESS—
WORDS THAT CONVEY NO THOUGHT—THE DELECATION OF AUTHORITY—
THE TREATMENT OF SIR BARTLE FRERE—THE CULT OF THE MILLIONAIRE
—THE BAYARD OF THE MONEY-BAG—THE DANGER OF PHILANTHROPY—
PECUNIA OLET—WAR OFFICE ORGANISATION.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

Price 2s. 6d.

Price 2s. 6d.

The JULY Issue of

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW

Contains Articles by the following Well-known Writers :-

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF LORD ROSEBERY.—I,
THE COST OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARMIES. By Captain Elliott Cairnes.

IS GREAT BRITAIN LIVING ON ITS CAPITAL? By the Author of "Drifting." THE ENGLISH SCHOOL AND ITS GERMAN RIVAL. By R. E. HUGHES.

HUGHES.
IRELAND AND THE LIBERAL PARTY. By J. A. MURRAY MACDONALD.
OUR METHODS IN SOUTH AFRICA. By "A REGIMENTAL OFFICER."
THE TOILERS OF THE SEA. By MATTHIAS DUNN,
DILETTANTISM IN FRENCH LITERATURE. By COUNT S. C. DE

SOISSONS,
COUNT BLUMENTHAL, FIELD-MARSHAL. By SIDNEY WHITMAN.
CHRISTIANITY AND PUBLIC LIFE.—II. By the Rev. D. S. CAIRNS,
THE LIQUOR PROBLEM IN THE TRANSVAAL. By the Rev. J. TDARRAGH, Rector of Johannesburg.
VANISHING LANDMARKS. By "L. S. M."
SOME RECENT BOOKS. By "A READER."

Obtainable of all Booksellers, or of
THE COLUMBUS COMPANY, LIMITED, Columbus House, 43 and 43A Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

JULY 1901. Price 2s. 6d.

EPISODES OF THE MONTH.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN. By Arnold White.

ODE TO MUSIC. By A. C. Benson.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA. By Germanucus.

THE EXECUTION OF MARSHAL NEV. By Sir Rowland Blennerhassett. Bat.

HASSETT, Bart.
SOME LITERARY EXPERIENCES. By A FREE LANCE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS. By A. Maurice Low.
THE LYRICAL VERSE OF ANDREW MARVEL. By Rev. Professor
Beeching.

BEECHING.
PROVISION FOR OUR SOLDIERS. By LADY VANE.
A ONE MAN EXHIBITION. By A. J. FINBERG.
THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO AND HIS GOVERNMENT. By
WALTER B. HARRIS.
GREATER BRITAIN.

London: EDWARD ARNOLD, 37 Bedford Street.

# THE FIRST NUMBER

Will appear Wednesday, July 3rd,

OF

# THE TATLER

Edited by CLEMENT SHORTER.

This will be the .

LIGHTEST,
BRIGHTEST,
and
MOST INTERESTING

# Society and Dramatic Paper

EVER PUBLISHED.

There will certainly be a rush for Number 1, and as only a Limited Edition will be printed you should ask your Newsagent to order you a copy at once.

Every Newsagent and Bookstall Clerk can secure you a copy and deliver it to you on the day of publication if ordered at once.

Otherwise you may have to wait for a Second Edition.

# THE TATLER

An Up-to-Date Society Paper.

Society and the Stage Richly Illustrated Week by Week.

The Best Printing, The Best Paper, The Best Contents of any Paper of its kind.

Published every Wednesday. Price 6d.

THE TATLER will be a bright little paper that you will want to keep and bind. To ensure doing this tell your Newsagent to order you the first half a dozen numbers. It is sometimes difficult to ensure obtaining the first few numbers of a new publication unless ordered beforehand.

OFFICES: GREAT NEW STREET, E.C.

THE

# IMPERIAL DICTIONARY

A Complete Encyclopædic Lexicon, Literary, Etymological, Scientific, Technological, and Pronouncing.

By JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D., and CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A., LL.D.

work for a first payment of

# THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY

IS THE MOST COMPLETE ENCYCLOPÆDIC LEXICON OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE WORLD (FROM AN ENGLISH STANDPOINT) FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:—

REASON No. 1:-Because it has 233,000 Distinct Articles or Entries.

REASON No. 2:-Because it is a complete Encyclopædic Dictionary of Literary, Colloquial, Etymological, Scientific and Technological words.

REASON No. 3:—Because it is replete with Synonymous words and Idiomatic phrases.

REASON No. 4:—Because where a word has a Legal meaning the English Law is given, and not the American Law only, as is the case with many Dictionaries.

REASON No. 5:—Because it is a Marvellous Storehouse of Knowledge in its definitions of Electrical, Scientific, Chemical, Architectural and Mechanical subjects.

REASON No. 6:—Because where a word has More than One Spelling or Pronunciation ALL are given, but the definition appears under the spelling and pronunciation recognised in England to-day.

REASON No. 7:—Because it has Full-paged Plates (Coloured and otherwise) described by Specially Written Articles on Mining, Minerals, Colours, Anatomy, Birds, Animals, Races of Mankind, Decorations of Honour, Flag Signals, Shipping and many other subjects of general interest.

REASON No. 8:—Because its Appendices embrace Notices of leading English and other Authors, with List of Principal Works; Character Sketches of Noted Personages in Fiction, Mythology and History; also Pronouncing Lists of Geographical, Scriptural, and other Names—a most useful aid to all readers.

REASON No. 9:—Because in its Derivations of Notable Sayings there is something to interest everybody. For example:—Temse, Temse (tems), n. [A. Sax. temes, a sieve, temsian, to sift; D. tems, a colander, a strainer, temsen, to strain.] A sieve; a searce, a bolter. [Obsole-cent or provincial English.]—According to Brewer the proverbial saying, "He'll never set the Thames on fire," that is, he'll never make any figure in the world, contains this word in a corrupt form. "The temse was a corn sieve which was worked in former times over the receiver of the sifted flour. A hard-working, active man would not unfrequently ply the temse so quickly as to set fire to the wooden hoop at the bottom." The explanation is plausible.

REASON No. 10:—Because every page is readable and worth reading, were it only for the multitudes of interesting quotations with which the work is crammed.

REASON No. 11:—Because it is so easy of reference, and has no crowded pages where words have to be sought for like a needle in a haystack. REASON No. 12:—Because the Editor may be consulted by Subscribers regarding any doubt or difficulty arising in connection with the work.

The original price of the Dictionary was £5. By an arrangement made with the proprietors, the Saturday Review is enabled to offer the work for 20 per cent. less, i.e. £4. Handsomely bound in leather backs and cloth sides, it consists of four fine volumes, and may be secured at once on a preliminary payment of 55., and Ten Monthly Instalments of 75. 6d. This is a unique opportunity for adding to your library, on the easiest possible terms, one of the greatest works ever compiled by British scholars. The Dictionary may be seen at the office of the Saturday Review, or specimen pages will be forwarded post free on application.

### ORDER FORM.

To the Proprietors of the SATURDAY REVIEW, 38 Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Please supply me (carriage paid) with one copy of "THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY," on account of which I enclose initial payment of 5s., and agree to pay 2s. 6d. per month for ten months. .I undertake not to part with the work until the payments are complete.

| Signature |                                         |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------|
|           |                                         |
|           | ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• |
|           | 24                                      |

850

### **EVERYBODY**

INTERESTED IN NAVAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

### SHOULD READ THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

It gives the Best and Latest News of all Service Matters in the most readable form,

HE FINEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS APPEALING TO THE WEALTHIER CLASSES.

Published every Saturday. Price 6d.

OFFICES: 3 YORK ST., COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

### DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.



"Sir Henry Ponsonby is commanded by the Queen to thank Mr. Darlington for a copy of his Handbook."
"Nothing better could be wished for."—British Weekly.
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—London Daily Chronicle.

Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.

Illustrated. Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE VALE OF LLANGOLLEN.

BRECON AND ITS BEACONS.

BOURNEMOUTH AND THE NEW FOREST.

BRIGHTON, FASTBOURNE, HASTINGS, AND ST. LEONARDS.

ABERYSTWITH, TOWYN, ABERDOVEY, AND MACHYNLLETH.

MALVERN, HEREFORD, WORCESTER, AND GLOUCESTER.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS AND THE SPAS OF MID-WALES.

BRISTOL, BATH, WELLS, AND WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

BARMOUTH, HARLECH, PORTMADOC, CRICCIETH, PWLLHELI,

LLANDUNO, RHYL, BANGOR, PENMAENMAWR, LLANFAIRFECHAN,

CONWAY, COLWYN BAY, TREFRIN, BETTWS-Y-COOD, FESTINIOG.

"A brilliant book." — The Times.

"Particularly good." — Academy.

"A brilliant book."—The Times.

"A brilliant book."—The Times.

"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—Liverhool Daily Post.

"Most emphatically tops them all."—Daily Graphic.

Enlarged edition, 5s. 6o Illustrations, 24 Maps and Plans.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

By E. C. COOK and E. T. COOK, M.A.

1s. THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD. A Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout the world.

Llangollen : Darlington & Co., London : Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Ld. Paris and New York : Brentano's.

The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

## The Church Review.

THE ANGLO-CATHOLIC WEEKLY. THURSDAYS. ONE PENNY. ESTD. 1860.

CONTRIBUTORS INCLUDE:

THE BISHOP OF FOND DU LAC.
VISCOUNT HALIFAX.
CANON T. T. CARTER.
FATHER DOLLING.
REV. A. G. MORTIMER, D.D.
REV. S. BARING-GOULD.

The Best Medium for Small Advertisements. Hundreds in each Issue.

24 Words, One Shilling, Prepaid. 30,000 READERS WEEKLY.

Of all Newsagents and Stationers, or direct from the Office for 6s. 6d. per annum, post free.

MANAGER: Ms. J. LOW WARREN.

OFFICE: 11 BURLEIGH STREET, STRAND, W.C.

### LA REVUE Revue des Revues

(Nouveau titre de la 94 Numéros par an REVUE DES REVUES). Richement illustrés.

XII ANNÉE. Peu de mots, beaucoup d'idées. Pen de mots, beaucoup d'idées.

Au prix de 20 fr. en France et de 24 fr. à l'étranger (ou en envoyant par la poste o roubles, 20 marks ou 24 lires) on a un abonnement d'un an pour LA REVUE et Revue des Revues, RICHEMENT ILLUSTRÉS.

La collection annuelle de La Revue forme une vraie encyclopédie de 2 gros volumes, ornés d'environ 1500 gravures et contenant plus de 400 articles, études, nouvelles, romans, etc.

volumes, ornés d'environ 1500 gravures et contenant plus de 400 articles, études, nouvelles, romans, etc.

"Avec elle, on sait tout, tout de suite" (ALEX. DUMAS FILS), car "LA REVUE est extrêmement bien faite et constitue une des lectures les plus intéressantes, les plus passionnantes" (Fancisque Sarkey); "rien n'est plus utile que ce résumé de l'esprit humain" (E. Zol.A); "elle a conquis une situation brillante et prépondérante parmi les grandes revues françaises et étrangères" (Les Débats); "LA REVUE publie des études magistrales" (Figaro); etc.

Rédaction et Administration: 12 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS,

### THE OILFIELDS OF TEXAS.

As the attention of the Public has of late been specially directed to the above subject, the following may be of interest :

The Beaumont oilfield is almost identical in character of oil, relative location and geological conditions with the Russian oilfields. The Russian oil is a heavy fuel geological conditions with the Russian oilfields. The Russian oil is a heavy fuel oil of about 26 degrees B gravity. The Beaumont oil is also a heavy fuel oil, and is 32 degrees B gravity. The Russian oilfields are located near the shore of the Caspian Sea, and the Beaumont oilfields only a few miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The most productive oil strata in the Russian field are found from 1,000 ft. to 1,500 ft. below the surface, and at practically the same depth below sea level, both of which facts are exactly the same in the Beaumont field. The potential value of this district attracted the attention of Dr. Boverton Redwood, when he visited the district some two years ago, and before the Lucas and the other "spouters," which have brought the Beaumont oilfield into notice, were struck. The Russian wells are entirely through looge soil and sand, which is the same in the Beaumont wells. The Russian and Beaumont oils both have an asphalte base, and many other characteristics in common. The special advantage which Beaumont oil has over any other oil in the world is in the oils both have an asphalte base, and many other characteristics in common. The special advantage which Beaumont oil has over any other oil in the world is in the fact that it can be produced and marketed at a minimum cost. Being produced within 18 miles of a scaport, it has been estimated that the produce of such wells could be profitably put on board tank steamers at about six shillings a ton, and on this basis it is evident that the oil could be delivered at a port in the United Kingdom at less than thirty shillings a ton. With regard to transport facilities generally, the Southern Pacific Railway (connecting New Orleans with San Francisco) passes through Beaumont, as does also the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway.

through Beaumont, as does also the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway. Beaumont is also in direct railway communication with Galveston. The Crude Oil may be briefly described as an oil well suited for use in its natural condition as liquid fuel, one ton of it being in thermal efficiency not far short of two tons of steam coal. It is also available for use as a source of gas for illuminating purposes. Having regard to the character of the crude oil, it will be evident that there is a practically unlimited market, as the oil could be freely sold at nearly double the price of steam coal.

Dr. Redwood in his report says:—"For many years there has been a growing belief in the occurrence of petroleum in quantity in the southern part of Texas, and when I visited this locality two years got I was led to form a favourable opinion of the ultimate success of the drilling operations which I then found in progress. All uncertainty as to the extent of productiveness of the territory has been removed by the completion of several spouting wells, of which the Lucas well, situated four by the completion of several spouting wells, of which the Lucas well, situated four miles south-east of Beaumont, and completed on the roth January, in the present year, with a depth of 1, 1,40 feet, was the first. At the depth stated, the Lucas well suddenly commenced spouting with uncontrollable violence, ejecting the drilling tools and part of the casing, and sending up a column of oil about eight inches in diameter to a height of 175 feet. Estimates of the extent of this outflow naturally varied considerably, the minimum being 20,000 and the maximum 70,000 barrels of oil in twenty-four hours. Drilling operations are in active progress in the district, and, according to the latest information I have received, there are now ten gushers completed. The extraordinary productive character of the territory has therefore been conclusively demonstrated, and in these circumstances it is unuecessary to make any detailed reference to the indications of the presence of petroleum, which

led to prospecting work being undertaken.

"From the particulars I have received of the wells already drilled, I have formed the opinion that a large area of this portion of Texas may be confidently expected to prove richly oil-bearing, and I can come to no other conclusion than that a solid foundation has already been laid here of the most important development which has yet occurred in the petroleum industry of the United States. The lands to which this report has special reference are, I consider, all favourably situated for develop-

this report has special reference are, I consider, all favourably situated for development, and I see no reason why they should not prove as productive as any. It therefore follows that, in my judgment, the Texas Oilfields offers to investors an opportunity for participating in an industrial undertaking which should be of an exceptionally profitable character."

The Texas Oilfields, Limited, whose prospectus has recently been advertised, is the first Company to bring before British investors in commercial form the recent important oil discoveries in Jefferson County. Dr. Boverton Redwood, who is probably the leading authority in engineering of this class, has not only reported favourably upon the properties to be acquired, but has himself selected them from a number that were submitted by one of the promoters. A substantial board has been found, headed, as chairman, by Mr. Francis W. Pixley, of the well-known firm of accountants. firm of accountants.

#### NOTICES.

The Terms of Subscription to the SATURDAY REVIEW are:-

| • | I erms of | SHUSLI | pour |      | 10 N |     | UND  | a   | LESP | LES |     |  |
|---|-----------|--------|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|--|
|   |           |        | Z    | mite | d A  | ing | dom. |     | A    | bro | ad, |  |
|   |           |        |      |      |      | d.  |      |     | £    | s.  | d.  |  |
|   | One Year  |        | ***  | 1    | 8    | 2   | ***  | -   | I    | IO  | 4   |  |
|   | Half Year | * ***  | ***  | 0    | 14   | 1   |      | *** | 0    | 15  | 2   |  |
|   | Ouarter 1 | ear    |      | 0    | 7    | 1   | ***  |     | 0    | 7   | 7   |  |

Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed and made payable to the Manager, SATURDAY REVIEW Offices, 38 Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.
In the event of new difficulty below.

In the event of any difficulty being experienced in obtaining the SATURDAY REVIEW, the Publisher would be glad to be in-

| The  | SATURDAY    | REVIEW is on sale at the following places abroad:                                                |
|------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PARI | 8           | The Galignani Library, 224 Rue de Rivoli.                                                        |
| 99   | **********  | Messrs. Boyveau & Chevillet, 22 Rue de la Banque.<br>Le Kiosque Michel, Boulevard des Capucines. |
| 99   | *********** | Le Kiosque Duperron, Boulevard des Capucines.                                                    |
|      | **********  | Kiosque 172 (Terminus) Rue St. Lazare.                                                           |
| BRUS | SELS        | Messrs. G. Lebègue et Cie., 46 Rue de la Madeleine.                                              |
| VIEN | IN          | W. H. Kühl, Jägerstrasse 73.<br>Messrs. Gerold & Co., 8 Stefansplatz.                            |
| BUDA | -PESTH      | A. Lappert.                                                                                      |
| Rom  | E           | Messrs. Loescher & Co., Corso 307.                                                               |
| MAD  | RID         | Libreria Gutenberg, Plaza de Santa Ana 13.<br>Otto Keil, 457 Grande Rue de Péra.                 |
|      |             | Schick's Library.                                                                                |

MONTREAL, CANADA ... The Montreal News Company, 36 St. James's Street.

### SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & Co.'s NEW BOOKS.

SECOND IMPRESSION.

Crown 8vo. parchment, 5s. net.

### THE LOVER'S REPLIES TO "AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S LOVE LETTERS."

The "Root of the Tragedy" explained.

"Those who enjoyed the 'Love Letters' will find entertainment the present volume."—Literature. in the present volume.

NOW READY.

Fcap. 8vo. half-parchment, gilt top, 5s. net.

### **SKETCHES OF BOOKSELLERS** OF OTHER DAYS.

By E. MARSTON.

".....Mr. Marston's very pleasing and readable little book, which is as prettily bound and nicely illustrated as it is agreeably conceived and written."—Morning Post.

### THE SUBURBAN CARDEN AND WHAT TO GROW IN IT.

By F. M. WELLS.

Fcap. 8vo. half-parchment, 3s. 6d. net.; leather, 5s. net.

NEW EDITION OF A WORK BY G. A. HENTY.

### A HIDDEN FOE.

With several Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 6s. [Ready.

(The First Edition, in two vols. 21s., has been out of print for many years.)

NOW READY. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

### SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE. JULY NUMBER.

Contents:

A TOUR IN SICILY. By RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, Director of the American School at Athens. Illustrations from Photographs.

PARKMAN AT LAKE GEORGE. By Francis Parkman. Introductory te by CHARLES H. FARNHAM.

UNCLE DAVID. By LEROY MILTON YALE. Illustrations by A. B. FROST. KRAG, THE KOOTENAY RAM.—Part II. By Ernest Seton-Thompson, Author of "Wild Animals I Have Known." Illustrations by the Author. (Concluded).

WHEN GITCHIGAMME WARNED THE MUSCOVITE. By SEWELL FORD, Author of "Skipper." Illustrations by Thomas Fogarty.

SOME FAMOUS ORATORS I HAVE HEARD. By GEORGE F. HOAR,

PASSAGES FROM A DIARY IN THE PACIFIC - TAHITI. By JOHN LA FARGE. Illustrations from Sketches by the Author.

THE DELTA COUNTRY OF ALASKA. By G. R. PUTNAM. Illustrations from Photographs by the Author.

THE DIARY OF A GOOSE GIRL. Chapters IX.-XI. By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN. Illustrations by Claude A. Shepperson. (Concluded.)

MATTHEW ARNOLD. By W. C. BROWNELL.

London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO., Limited.

### J. NISBET & CO.'S LIST.

"The most moving book, without exception, that has been written about the war."-GLASGOW HERALD.

A WOMAN'S MEMORIES OF THE WAR.

By VIOLET BROOKE-HUNT. Crown 8vo. 5s.

"There is something particularly winning in the chronicle of this energetic, managing woman, her description of scenes at the front, her talks with the men..... in short, the picturesqueness, vividness, and unaffected pathos in all she relates wonderfully impresses the reader."—Dundee Advertiser.

### TREASON AND PLOT:

Struggles for Catholic Supremacy in the Last Years of Queen Elizabeth.

Queen Elizabeth.

By MARTIN HUME, Author of "The Great Lord Burghley," &c.
Demy 8vo. 16s. Told with interesting illustrative detail, and is worthy of the most careful dy,"—Guardian.

study."—Guardian.
"To write the story of those years a better man than Major Hume could hardly have been chosen."—Alkenceum.

### BOLINGBROKE AND HIS TIMES. By WALTER

SIGHEL. With Portraits, demy 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.

"At once erudite and brilliant....,the ablest defence of the policy of making peace at Utrecht yet written..., will take its place among the best political biographies in our language."—Speaker.

"We recognise the book as one of real importance, and one not to be neglected by any student of the eighteenth century."—Literature.

### ITALY TO-DAY. A Study of her Politics, her Position, her Society, and her Letters. By BOLTON KING, Author Of "A History of Italian Unity," and THOMAS OKEV. With Maps, demy 8vo.

History of Italian Unity, and Annual To-Day' a thoroughly in-12s. net.

"For the first time we have put before us in 'Italy To-Day' a thoroughly im-partial, lucid, and comprehensive account of the social life and economic condition of Italy at the present time.....Will undoubtedly become one of the most widely read and highly valued volumes on Italian life and prospects."—World.

### A HISTORY OF ITALIAN UNITY, 1814-1871. By BOLTON KING, M.A. In 2 vols. Demy 8vo. With Maps and Plans,

245. net.

"We must pronounce this work of Mr. Bolton King to be the history of the lian movement.....faithful, sound, and just."—Speciator.

### THE SOCIAL PROBLEM: Work and Life. By

J. A. Houson. Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.
"This is a work to be reckoned with by all economists and sociologists, and which every social reformer would do well to study with care."

Manchester Guardian.

STUDIES BY THE WAY. By the Right Hon.
Sir Edward Fry, F.R.S., &c. Demy 8vo. ros. 6d. net.
"This is a volume of unusual interest and value."—Globe.
"There is not one of these lucid and yet profound essays that will not repay any cultured reader's perusal."—Scotsman.

Cultured reader's perusal."—Scotsman.

By WALTER WALSH.

THE HISTORY OF THE ROMEWARD MOVEMENT

IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND: 1833-1864. By WALTER WALSH, Author of "The Secret History of the Oxford Movement." Demy 8vo. 10s, 6d. net.
"Is, in our opinion, a far more powerful exposure of the sacerdotal tendency in the English Church than "The Secret History of the Oxford Movement."....It should open the eyes of all who are interested in maintaining and handing down our hardly-won religious freedom."—Westminster Review.

A New Volume in Nisbet's Church of England Handbooks.

By the Rev. H. C. G. MOULE, D.D.

### THE EVANGELICAL SCHOOL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Its Men and its Work in the Nineteenth Century. S

"It is wonderful how much information is woven into a stirring and flowing treative."—Church Missionary Intelligencer.

#### STANDARD BIOGRAPHIES.

Demy 5s. net. each.

THE CREAT LORD BURGHLEY. A Study in Elizabethan Statecraft, By MARTIN A. S. HUME, Author of "The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth, &c.
In Major Hume's volume we have at last an adequate biography of Lord

"In Major Hume's volume we have a large legister."
Burghley."—Spectator.
"The life of Elizabeth's most illustrious statesman is the best piece of work that Mr. Hume has yet produced."—Daily News.

### OLIVER CROMWELL. A Personal Study. By ARTHUR H.

PATERSON.

"Most skiffully and powerfully written."—Literature.

"An interesting and valuable historical biography."—Scotsman.

DANTON. A Study. By HILAIRE BELLOC.
This book was crowned by the Academy as one of the most remarkable books

This book was crowned by the recatanty—

"We greet Mr. Helloc as a rising star in the world of letters.....One is amazed at this book coming from so young a writer. In spite of paradox and occasional gush, the style, in the main, is as lofty and pure as is his treatment of this magnificent subject."—Literature.

### JOHN HOOKHAM FRERE AND HIS FRIENDS.

GABRIELLE FESTING.

"A most delightful book.....Miss Festing's volume is full of good things, and in its allusions to society and politics has considerable historical value."

Manchester Guardian.

### JOHN RUSKIN, SOCIAL REFORMER. By J. A. Hobson.

Second edition.

"Mr. Hobson has, in this beautiful and heart-searching analysis of Ruskin's teaching, made the crooked paths straight and the rough places plain; he has, in fact, synthesised it, so that the man in the street can understand it if he will. No living economist is more thoroughly equipped for the task."—Bradford Observer.

J. NISBET & CO., LTD., 21 Berners Street, London, W.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Printed for the Proprietors by Spottiswoode & Co. Ltd., 5 Newstreet Square, E.C., and Published by Frederick William Wylv, at the Office, 38 Southampton Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, in the County of London.—Saturday, 29 June, 1901.

hat

etic,

reful

eace so in dby ter "A 8vo. im-tion dely 11. ans, the By and ...

thoret.

CH mall viog

an acen cord that H. H. By din s. No. Sin's s. in No.